

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 704.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1880.

PRICE

STAMPED ON THE BACK

HIGHGATE.

THE OPENING SERVICES connected with **HIGHGATE NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL** and **SCHOOL-ROOMS** will be as follows:—

On **TUESDAY**, 3rd of May, the Rev. **JOHN STOUTON**, of Kensington, will preach in the Morning at Eleven o'clock; the Rev. **SAMUEL MARTIN**, of Westminster, in the Evening at Half-past Six o'clock.

Between these Services a Cold Collation will be provided in the School-room beneath the Chapel, and Tea in the Evening. Tickets for Cold Collation, 2s. 6d.; Tea, 1s. each.

On **SUNDAY**, 8th of May, the Rev. **JOSIAH INEY** will preach in the Morning at Eleven o'clock, and address the Children in the Afternoon, in the new School-room; the Rev. **J. H. GODWIN**, of New College, in the Evening at Half-past Six o'clock.

And on **TUESDAY**, 10th of May, the Hon. and Rev. **BAPTIST NOEL**, M.A., will preach in the Morning at Twelve o'clock.

Collections will be made after the various Services in aid of the Building Fund.

THE REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON will deliver his **LECTURE ON THE HUGUENOTS**, in **EXETER HALL**, on **THURSDAY EVENING**, 2nd May, 1880, at Eight o'clock, on behalf of the **LIBRARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION**.

Tickets for the Ladies' Gallery, 6d.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d.; Area or Platform, 1s.; may be had of Messrs.

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Westerton, Knightsbridge.

The Book Society, 19, Paternoster-row.

Williams, 29, Moorgate-street.

Calder, 109, Oxford-street.

Cotes' Library, 139, Chancery-lane.

Warren Hall and Co., 19, Cambridge-terrace, Camden New-town.

Eastman, 85, Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road.

Starling, 87, Upper-street, Islington.

Alvey, 67, Newington-causeway.

W. Tweedie, 337, Strand.

And at the Office of the Society, 155, Aldersgate-street, City.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The **ANNUAL PUBLIC BREAKFAST** will be held at the Society's Institution, 155, ALDERSGATE-STREET, on **TUESDAY MORNING**, May 10th, 1880, at Six o'clock.

The Right Hon. **W. F. COWPER**, M.P., will preside; and Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. T. Henry Taitton, Rev. Dr. Spence, Rev. Richard Roberts, John B. Gough, Esq.

Tickets, 2s. each; Double Ticket, for a Gentleman and Lady or Two Ladies, 5s. 6d.; may be had of Messrs.

Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

Bull's Library, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

Dalton, Cooks-street.

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Starling, 87, Upper-street, Islington.

Alvey, 67, Newington-causeway.

W. Tweedie, 337, Strand.

And at the Office of the Society, 155, Aldersgate-street, City.

BRITISH and FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The **ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** of this Society is appointed to be held at **EXETER HALL**, in the **STRAND**, LONDON, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 4th of May, at Eleven o'clock precisely.

Tickets of admission may be obtained at the Society's house, 10, Earl-street, Blackfriars, where attendance will be given from **Wednesday**, April 27, to **Tuesday**, May 3, for the purpose of issuing tickets, upon application, between the hours of twelve and four.

JOHN MEE, } Secretaries.
S. B. BERGEE, }

SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY of the RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

On **WEDNESDAY EVENING**, May 4th, 1880, at Seven o'clock, a **SERMON** will be preached in **ST. MARY-LE-BOW CHURCH**, **CHEAPSIDE**, by the Hon. and Rev. **SAMUEL WALDEGRAVE**, A.M.

On **THURSDAY EVENING**, May 5th, at Seven o'clock, a **SERMON** will be preached in **SURREY CHAPEL**, by the Rev. **Dr. ALEXANDER**, of Edinburgh.

On **FRIDAY EVENING**, May 6th, the **PUBLIC MEETING** will be held in **EXETER HALL**, the Chair to be taken at Half-past Six o'clock, by the Right Hon. **LORD KINNAIRD**. Speakers: **J. C. Colquhoun**, Esq.; Rev. **J. Graham**, of Craven Chapel; Rev. **Dr. Miller**, of Birmingham; Rev. **S. Minton**, A.M., of Percy Chapel; Rev. **Joseph Mullens**, A.M., of Calcutta; and Rev. **Charles Stanford**, of Camberwell.

Tickets for the Public Meeting may be obtained at the Depositories, 66, Paternoster-row; 65, St. Paul's-churchyard; and 164, Piccadilly.

THE MAY MEETINGS.

REPORTS of the **MEETINGS** of the various **RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES**, at **EXETER HALL** and elsewhere, will appear in the **"WESLEYAN TIMES"**.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS—The number of the **"Wesleyan Times"** printed for the first quarter of 1880 was over 79,000, showing an average issue of above 6,000 weekly. The list of subscribers is increasing daily, and far exceeding in rapidity of progress the most sanguine expectations of the Proprietor, who has no doubt that, in the course of a few months, it will reach 10,000 weekly, which is the lowest number he has fixed upon as the result of his labours.

The **"Wesleyan Times"** is published every Monday, price 4d., by John Kaye, 5, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

ON **FRIDAY MORNING**, April 29th, at Eleven o'clock, a **PUBLIC MEETING** in connexion with the forthcoming **"DIAL" NEWSPAPER**, will be held at **CROSBY HALL**, **BISHOPSGATE-STREET**.

J. W. POWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

The Rev. **Dr. Burns**, Rev. **W. Miall**, Rev. **R. Bushell**, George Gowland, Esq., **Josias Alexander**, Esq., and other Gentlemen from London and the Province, will be present.

The attendance of Ladies is respectfully solicited.

AGED PILGRIMS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

The **FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING** will be held at the **LONDON TAVERN**, **BISHOPSGATE-STREET**, on **MONDAY EVENING**, May 2nd, 1880.

The Right Hon. the **LORD MAYOR**, the Treasurer, will take the Chair (D.V.) at Half-past Six o'clock precisely.

BRITISH SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL among the JEWS.

The **SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING** will be held (D.V.) in **PREMASON'S HALL**, on **FRIDAY EVENING**, April 29th, 1880. The Chair to be taken at Six o'clock.

Tickets may be had at the Office, No. 1, Crescent-place, Blackfriars; and of Messrs. Snow, Paternoster-row; Nisbet, Berners-street; Ford and Starling, Islington; Shaw, Southampton-row; Cotes, Chancery-lane; and Miller, Westminster-bridge-road.

The **ANNUAL SERMONS** will (D.V.) be preached on **MONDAY EVENING**, May 2nd, in **FALCON-SQUARE CHAPEL**, **ALDERSGATE-STREET**, by the Rev. **RICHARD ROBERTS**, of the Wesleyan Chapel, King's-cross, Service commencing at Seven o'clock; and on **FRIDAY**, May 13th, in the **NATIONAL SCOTCH CHURCH**, **REGENT-SQUARE**, by the Rev. **C. H. SPURGEON**, of New Park-street Chapel, Southwark, commencing at Twelve o'clock.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS NEW AND EXTENDED MISSIONS IN CHINA.

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| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|--------|----|----|
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| Total | 40,180 | 14 | 7 |

ARTHUR TIDMAN, } Secretaries.
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Mission House, Blomfield-street, E.C.,
April 26, 1880.

FREEHOLD CHAPEL, with POSSESSION, at NORWOOD.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD and HORNE will **SELL** by **AUCTION** at the **MART**, on **TUESDAY**, May 3rd, at Twelve for One o'clock, a **GOTHIC CHAPEL**, with nearly Half an Acre of Land, on the summit of Westow-hill, and close to the Crystal Palace. The Chapel was erected a few years since to accommodate 1,000 persons in connexion with the Central London District School, which has since been removed, and the freehold site of which will be sold at the same time.

The property may be viewed, and particulars obtained, and view of the Chapel seen, at the Office of S. Heath, Esq., 10, Basinghall-street; and of the Auctioneers, 40, Parliament-street, S.W.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 704.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1859.

PRICE UNSTAMPED .. 8d.
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CONTENTS.

| ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS: | | LEADING ARTICLES: | |
|--|-----|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Neutrality not Tolerated | 321 | Summary | 330 |
| Opinions of Candidates on Ecclesiastical Questions | 321 | War | 330 |
| An Example to Constituents | 323 | Toryism in its true Colours | 331 |
| The Committee of Laymen and Church-rates | 322 | The New House of Commons | 331 |
| Religious Intelligence | 323 | Foreign and Colonial Intelligence | 332 |
| The May Meetings | 324 | Election Speeches and Addresses | 333 |
| Lord Derby on European Affairs | 324 | The Tory Corruption Fund | 333 |
| The Aggression of Austria upon Piedmont | 325 | American Politics | 333 |
| Crystal Palace | 325 | Court, Personal, & Official News | 334 |
| Post-office Report | 325 | Law and Police | 334 |
| The General Election | 326 | Miscellaneous | 334 |
| Postscript | 329 | Obituary | 335 |
| | | Literature | 335 |

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

NEUTRALITY NOT TOLERATED.

AMID the rush and tumult of a General Election, we can hardly suppose that even our most "constant" readers will pause to listen to any advice of ours. We will not, therefore, assume that any counsel is required of us—nor will we venture to write in the hope that anything which we can say will now alter or even modify the course which most of the readers of the *Nonconformist* will, before this, have resolved to take. Indeed, considering that most of the borough elections will be closed before the end of the present week, and, aware as we are that the minds and hands of the majority of our friends will be too full to heed anything which we might address to them from the calm solitude of the study, we have hesitated much whether we should not pretermitt our usual article in this place, and content ourselves with giving such intelligence as might prove interesting and useful. But it occurred to us that, even among our own readers, occasional if not constant, there may be a few whom the Constitution has vested with political power, who, nevertheless, are utterly indifferent to the exercise of it, or who, whether from local quarrels, temporary despondency, conscientious scruples, or some other reason, do not intend to avail themselves of their privilege. To any such, if any such there be among our readers, we make bold to submit two or three considerations, in the hope that our labour will not be wholly lost.

We beg to suggest, then, that the present contest differs from most others in the magnitude of the consequences with which it is fraught. There are two questions which, in the coming election, will claim decision at our hands—neither of which, even in their bearing upon our ecclesiastical prospects, can be regarded as otherwise than momentous—that of our resolute abstinence from armed intervention, in the event of war on the continent—and that of reforming and enlarging the constituent bodies of this kingdom. Each of these questions is entitled to claim from every Christian elector a decisive and emphatic verdict on its own account, but each, also, presents a special appeal to the "Aye" or "No" of those who profess to take even the slightest interest in the progress of religious equality.

The pending elections, there cannot be a doubt, will go far to determine whether if, as there seems every reason to believe, Austria shall let loose her soldiery on Sardinia, Great Britain is, sooner or later, to take part in the strife between the military despots of the continent. We give Lord Derby all credit for sincerity in the explanations by which, in his speech at the Mansion House, on Monday night, he corrected the impressions which his speech in the House of Lords on the previous Monday had produced. We have no wish to fasten upon him a meaning, which, although understood in the same sense by all the world, he has peremptorily repudiated. We care not to place this later and more satisfactory interpretation of his intentions in the same category as his reputed subscription to the fund destined by the Carlton Club to sap the

honesty of a British electoral jury. But we do say that, at this critical juncture—perhaps, the most critical in the modern history of our country—it is of unspeakable importance to let, not merely Lord Derby, but all our political chiefs, know unmistakably, that the constituencies will bring any member to the strictest account who lends his influence in any way to the active intervention of England in the ensuing continental struggle. It matters little on which side our forces might be engaged. It is tolerably certain that no result for England can ensue from her armed interference, but a dreadful addition to her already too heavy burdens, and, probably, a moral effect on Europe the very reverse of what we all desire. But, assuredly, we who are anxious to free Christianity from State patronage and control, have reasons over and above those that will press with weight upon most minds, to deprecate any absorption of the national thought and energies in a continental and dynastic dispute. Surely, we know, by experience, what war means in relation to all our ecclesiastical questions—how it cauterises the public conscience—how it straitens public means—how it diverts and monopolises public attention—how it demoralises the public heart. We can hardly conceive of any man, professing to be ruled by Christian principle, so benumbed by hopelessness, so borne away by local passions, or so wrapt up in indifference, as to refuse to respond to the appeal which her Majesty has made to the electors, by voting on the one side or the other, where he has the opportunity. Such an abatement from the use of the franchise, on an occasion like the present, may be justly characterised as treachery the most disgraceful to the responsibility which Divine Providence has imposed upon us. It is sneaking out of a contest to which our patriotism, our philanthropy, and our religion summon us—selling our birthright, which carries with it a blessing, for a mess of pottage—setting a higher value upon the appetites of the brute than upon the duties of the man—gratuitously and ostentatiously proving to our fellow-citizens that we deserve not a place in their midst.

But there is another question the decision of which will much more directly and closely affect the future position of religious equality, and of free Christianity in these realms—we mean, of course, the question of Parliamentary Reform. As is the constituent body, so, for the most part, will be the representative assembly. As is the House of Commons, so will be the course of the Government. We need hardly say that the whole section of the community which is to be found between a ten-pound and a six-pound rental in boroughs, and a considerable proportion of the section lying between a fifty-pound and a ten-pound occupancy in counties, are disposed rather to discourage than abet an exclusive and State-paid ecclesiastical system. Any man who is tolerably conversant with the opinions of different classes in this country will be aware that the Church has its roots in the aristocratic and would-be aristocratic ranks, and that religious equality finds its chief adherents among those who have no temptation to be fashionable, but who also have no indisposition to be just. Arm these latter with votes, and give them protection in the independent use of them, and we will be bound for it, they will very speedily bring about a wondrous change in the tenor of public opinion on most ecclesiastical questions. The change for the better may not appear very suddenly, but it will not be slow in revealing itself. The Conservatives and the Conservative-Whigs know this full well—and hence their dread of Parliamentary Reform. We also might know, if we would look about us—and, knowing it, we are bound to act upon it in behalf of our principles. But how can we do this effectually but by our vote?

We might pursue this line of reasoning to a much greater extent, but we forbear. The truth is, we are somewhat afraid of losing patience and temper too, when called by duty, as we have too

often been, to remonstrate with pudding-headed neutrals. Men usually assign a very high motive for flinching from the troublesome duty of recording their public decision against this or that party—and we do not deny that, in some few instances, the refusal originates in mistaken scruples of conscience—but in the vast majority of cases that have come under our observation, this inaction has been nothing but a mean compromise between avowed principles and worldly interest.

And, we are happy to add, we never remember to have seen any good come of it, either to body or soul. It reaps the invariable consequence of "sitting between two stools." It is insipid, like the white of an egg, and, like that, too, it is indigestible. Nobody respects it—nobody ought to respect it. It is a self-defeating cowardice—provokes the anger of both sides, and conciliates the respect of neither.

OPINIONS OF CANDIDATES ON ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTIONS.

WE continue our extracts from the addresses of candidates in reference to ecclesiastical questions. It will be noticed that there are several hon. gentlemen, in addition to those adverted to last week, who, while hitherto favourable to some measure for providing for the fabric of the Church, are disposed, as Mr. H. Mildmay says, to "prefer the alternative of abolishing Church-rates to a continuance of the existing state of things." Others, like Earl Grosvenor, have no fear that churches will fall into decay, or that there will be any necessity to call upon Dissenters—"the Free Church of England"—to come forward to help them. We need hardly call attention to Mr. Crossley's outspoken exposition of his ecclesiastical faith before the West Riding electors, or the hearty tone of Sir R. Bethell's remarks on Church-rates and School Endowments at Wolverhampton. Judging from the quotations we have laid before our readers, and the known opinions of scores more of candidates, the Church must be in great danger, if it be true, as the "Committee of Laymen" state, that its welfare is bound up with Church-rates.

In regard to other questions of policy, I can only give my support to such a Government as is prepared, after settling this great question of Reform, to deal in a practical manner with that of Church-rates—which is willing to introduce, and able to carry through Parliament, such legislative improvements as are imperatively required—and which can conduct our foreign relations in a manner worthy of this great country.—*H. M. Otford, Hereford.*

I have uniformly supported our Established Church; but I appeal confidently to the great and respectable body of Dissenters in the county, whether my conduct towards them has not always been free from bitterness or intolerance.—*J. Walsh, Radnor C.*

I am conscientiously attached to the Church of England, but I cannot believe it to be for her interest to insist on maintaining the present system of Church-rates. I would gladly assent to any reasonable scheme which would relieve Dissenters from this charge, and at the same time provide for the maintenance of the fabric of our churches, but I prefer the alternative of abolishing Church-rates to a continuance of the existing state of things.—*Humphrey Mildmay, Hereford C.*

Mr. Blackwell: Will Mr. Peel, if returned for this borough, vote for the entire and unconditional repeal of the Church-rates? Mr. Peel would not consent to the abolition of Church-rates unless some provision was made for the maintenance of the edifices.—*Mr. Arch. Peel, Devonport.*

Although a Presbyterian, I am sincerely attached to the Church of England; but I will support any equitable measure to relieve Dissenters from the payment of Church-rates, and amicable to settle this question.—*Capt. Sir H. Maxwell, Greenwich.*

He did not consider that the effect of the total and immediate abolition of Church-rates would be just and proper in the country, and he would tell them why. He thought the Dissenter should be relieved from every liability to pay any portion of what he would call the current expenses of the Church. He thought it was wrong in principle for a man to pay for that from which he did not derive any benefit, but there was another consideration, if they had a total repeal of the Church-rate what would become of the fabric? The fabric of the Church belonged to the parish. The Dissenter had a right to claim the service of the church, to the rights of burial, of marriage, and of christening in the church. A man might himself be a Dissenter, but his son might be a Churchman.—*Mr. Humberston, Chester.*

I think the best course is to vote for the abolition of them. For myself I consider that I am as good a Churchman as any one here, but I have no fear that the Church—the fabric of the Church—of England is in any danger of being allowed to fall into decay. I have no doubt that her members will come forward, and liberally and cheerfully subscribe the amount, which is not very large, to keep up our old and monumental churches—the Church of the people. And I believe that if money were really wanted—which I cannot think will be possible—I believe that the members of the Free Church of England—as called by Mr. Bright, and which term I am perfectly ready to adopt—because I think the term "Dissenter" is misleading—I say that I believe the members of the Free Church of England would come forward and subscribe the required amount, rather than see the churches of our country go to decay and perishing.—*Earl Grosvenor, Chester.*

I am opposed to the continuance of the Maynooth Grant, and am an unflinching supporter of our Protestant Church and Institutions; but, at the same time, I fully recognise and respect the rights and consciences of my Nonconformist brethren, and I would gladly relieve them from their burdens, provided the fabric of the Church can, by Legislative measures, be upheld.—*W. H. Peters, Dorchester.*

I am prepared to vote for the abolition of Church-rates.—*Hugh Taylor, Tynemouth.*

Until this session I have entertained a hope that some settlement of the Church-rate question would be proposed, which would meet the approval of the House of Commons. This expectation has not been realised, and I shall be prepared, if I return to Parliament, to support a measure for their total abolition.—*Sir J. D. H. Elphinstone, Portsmouth.*

Mr. Dean inquired whether Sir Samuel would vote for the repeal of the Maynooth Grant? Sir S. M. Peto had always voted against it, and always should. He would give to his Roman Catholic fellow-subjects everything he asked for himself. He asked nothing from the State to educate ministers of his own denomination, and never would. Feeling that religion was not benefited by contact with the State, he should always vote against such grants.—*Sir S. M. Peto, Finsbury.*

For the Abolition of Church-rates, because, as an attached member of the Established Church, I seek to promote its peace and prosperity; and because I believe that the one must precede the other.—*Dr. Noble, Leicester.*

Mr. Samuel Wimpenny asked if Mr. Wortley voted for the abolition of Church-rates? Mr. Wortley: Yes; I voted for Sir J. Trelawny's bill,—(hear, hear)—but had also previously voted for the Church-rate bill recently introduced by Mr. Walpole, when Home Secretary; but that, having been rejected as a compromise—a word he didn't like—he voted for Sir John Trelawny's bill.—*Mr. S. Wortley, at Holmbyrth.*

A Voice: Is Mr. Crossley in favour of the separation of Church and State? Mr. Crossley replied that he was not insensible to the great work which the Church of England had done in this country. There was a time, not very long ago, when there were no Dissenters in England, and when the Church of England was the only one. He considered that there was but this difference between Dissenters and Churchmen. Churchmen carried the Reformation to one point, and Dissenters had carried it still farther. He was against all State patronage and control of religion. He should vote against any further sums of money being given by Parliament for the support of religion. He must also tell them that the original idea was that the King or the Queen was the head of the Church; but that was only in name and not in reality. They all knew that the Prime Minister of the day had the appointment of the Archbishops and Bishops; and he considered that the men thus appointed were not selected because of their religious qualifications, and were, therefore, unsatisfactory. He should be prepared to consider any plans that might be proposed by which some improvement might be made; but he was not prepared to vote for any interference with life interests. He was not prepared to interfere with any property to which the Church of England could lay legitimate claim. (Hear, hear.) It was not a question of pounds, shillings, and pence with him, so much as one that concerned the interests of real religion.—*Mr. Crossley, at Tuddersfield.*

I am for the abolition of Church-rates.—*J. Roberts, Morriston.*

He was for the total abolition of Church-rates, for the church could safely rely on the zeal and piety of her sons, without requiring Church-rates.—*Mr. Pemberton, Heywood, S. Lancashire.*

I am extremely anxious to see the question of Church-rates satisfactorily settled, as the repeated conflicts on the subject cannot but be injurious. I would, therefore, cordially support any measure which would be calculated to effect so highly desirable an object.—*J. H. Murchison, Truro.*

It appears to me that the only practical mode of settling the vexed question of Church-rates is by their abolition.—*J. W. Probyn, St. Marlow.*

Let me advert to the unjust spirit in which some of those educational charities have been hitherto administered; and which it was my object and that also of one or two other gentlemen who have felt this very deeply to bring this session before the attention of the House of Commons. If the Parliament had not been dissolved, you are very well aware that this land is richly gifted beyond all others with charitable endowments for extension of knowledge. Numbers were founded before the Reformation; numbers more before the Toleration Act admitted Dissenters to the full enjoyment of religious liberty. But notwithstanding that Act Dissenters are still deprived of the benefits of those endowments. Because of the unfortunate interpretation which courts of law have given with reference to the persons who should be so benefited, members of the Church of England only are admitted to the privileges of those institutions. But this is a most unjust, most narrow, most prejudicial interpretation. The object of this bill was to admit the Dissenter to the same enjoyment of these educational foundations (unless the Dissenter was in any terms expressly excluded) both in the management and in the full enjoyment of them equally with members of the Church of England. Now, in the same spirit I hope to see the Reform Parliament put an end to that fruitful source of heart-burning and strife, the Church-rates. With that subject you fortunately have little occasion of sympathy; for in that particular, as in many others, you took the lead many years ago, and established the rule

which, I believe, has prevailed in the borough ever since, that no Church-rates should be collected. Now, I base the abolition of Church-rates upon this right. I don't look to the mere practical inconvenience which the Dissenter has to endure in paying a small sum of money; but I look upon it as an innovation of his right. And I will tell you why. During the time when the Roman Catholic Church was all-powerful, and all the land were of one faith and adopted the same form of worship, then the exaction of the Church-rates was fairly levied. But the Toleration Act assigned the establishment a perfect religious freedom. In that undoubtedly the Church-rate was condemned. Yet the law leaves the Church-rate upon by all modes upon the hypothesis that the Church was attended by all. But the Toleration Act took away that principle; and if the law still requires the exaction of Church-rates upon the principle of a law which has been abrogated and repealed, then the law that does continue to exact it is a direct offence upon the spirit and letter of the Toleration Act. I beg of you all to observe and remember that; because all of you will be able to say that we demand the abolition of the Church-rates as a matter of sacred right, or a thing consequent upon the religious freedom which has come from the Toleration Act.—*Sir R. Bethell, Wolverhampton.*

AN EXAMPLE TO CONSTITUENTS.

The following has been well placarded over the walls of Hull. We gladly transfer it to our columns in the hope that the effective manner in which the friends of religious freedom in that town have done their part, may stimulate many who have failed to take a similar course. Whoever may be the members for that borough will not readily forget the catechising they have gone through on ecclesiastical questions. We trust that the advice of the Liberation Society and the example of the Hull Religious Freedom Society will not be forgotten at the hustings to-morrow and Friday, and especially at the county nominations next week.

HULL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM SOCIETY.

A numerously attended meeting of the above Society was held in the vestry of Fish-street Chapel, on Thursday afternoon, April 21st, 1859, for the purpose of receiving replies to certain questions submitted to the three Candidates for the representation of this Borough in Parliament.

The questions sent to and the replies received from each candidate were read over by the chairman and resolutions come to on each separate question, as follows:—

1st.—If elected to the House of Commons are you prepared to support a motion for the total and unconditional repeal of Church-rates?

Mr. Clay: I have, as far as I remember, never missed a division in which I had the opportunity of supporting the total, unconditional, and immediate abolition of Church-rates.

Mr. Lewis: That if elected to the House of Commons, I shall be quite prepared to support any motion having for its object the total and immediate and unconditional abolition of Church-rates.

Mr. Hoare: I hope to see a bill to lay the expense of repairs of the fabrics of the churches on Churchmen or Church property, but in the absence of such bill I am willing to abolish them entirely.

Moved and seconded, that the answer of Messrs. Clay and Lewis is satisfactory. Carried unanimously.

Moved and seconded, that the answer of Mr. Hoare is satisfactory. Motion lost, no supporters.

2nd.—Are you prepared to support a bill, its object being to extend to all classes of society, irrespective of their religious creed, the advantages afforded by educational institutions maintained by public property, and also to give a right to share in the management?

Mr. Clay: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: Certainly.

Mr. Hoare: Every endowed school must act according to its trust-deed; any further I decline to enter into the question, but approve of the assistance of all denominations as at present rendered by the Committee of the Privy Council.

Moved and seconded, that the answer of Messrs. Clay and Lewis is satisfactory. Carried unanimously.

Moved and seconded, that the answer of Mr. Hoare is satisfactory. Motion lost, no supporters.

3rd.—Are you prepared to support a motion for the impartial disendowment of all religious sects, with a due regard to existing life interests?

Mr. Clay: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: Certainly.

Mr. Hoare: I am decidedly opposed to the Maynooth Grant, but decline to go further into this question.

Moved and seconded, that the answer of Messrs. Clay and Lewis is satisfactory. Carried unanimously.

Moved and seconded, that the answer of Mr. Hoare is unsatisfactory. Carried unanimously.

4th.—Are you prepared to oppose any measure having a tendency to desecrate or secularise the Sabbath?

Mr. Clay: By this question I presume that allusion is made to the opening to the public on the Sabbath any places of public amusement. This is a question in my opinion to be left to the feeling of the country. Such feeling is most decidedly in favour of the existing observance of the Sabbath, and I will not vote for its disturbance.

Mr. Lewis: I am of opinion that this question may be safely left to the religious feeling of the community at large. That feeling is most decidedly in favour of the strict observance of the Sabbath, and I shall not vote for its disturbance.

Mr. Hoare: With all my heart and soul.

Moved and seconded, that the answer of Messrs. Clay and Lewis is satisfactory. Carried with four dissentients.

Moved and seconded, that the answer of Mr. Hoare is satisfactory. Carried unanimously.

Moved and seconded, that the foregoing questions, replies and resolutions, be advertised in the three Saturday papers and by placard.

THE COMMITTEE OF LAYMEN AND CHURCH-RATERS.

The Committee of Laymen have published an address "To the Electors of the United Kingdom," in which they say:—

The question of Church-rates is no Church is now before the country. It relates to the higher, the eternal interests of man. It is therefore a question immeasurably more important than that of Parliamentary Reform. The question should be studied in its truth, and in its depth, and every elector who knows the benefit of an Established Church in the land should exert his utmost influence constitutionally to maintain in its rights and revenues, that sacred institution which is the main stay of our social system.

The attack on Church-rates is the first step of an attempted overthrow of the Church of England. This is fully avowed by the instigators of the adverse movement in the House of Commons. The rejection of that part of the measure recently brought in by Government, which offered relief in a manner consistent with the honour of those who might claim exemption on account of conscientious scruples, has distinctly proved that conscience has little to do with the matter; and that the whole is a political movement under a religious pretence. The ultimate end of the disaffected is thus plainly set forth in a statement of the objects and operations of the Liberation Society:—

The application to secular uses, after an equitable satisfaction of existing interests, of all national property now held in trust by the United Church of England and Ireland, and the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and concurrently with it, the liberation of these Churches from all State control.

Good men, who love peace and right, are often disposed to stand aloof from what appears a mere strife of parties. But questions are now raised upon which every Christian man ought to use his influence, and record his vote in the interest of the good cause. No Churchman, being an elector, should fail to vote with discernment at this crisis.

CHURCH-RATES AT ST. GEORGE'S, CAMBERWELL.

—In this parish a proposal for a rate of 2d. in the pound was met with the following amendment, moved by Mr. Box:—"That the vestry request the churchwardens to apply to the persons who attend the church, for subscriptions to meet the expenses of the year." The result was as follows:—

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| For the amendment | 204 |
| For the rate | 229 |

Formerly the rate was carried without opposition. The comparative success of the anti-rate party is mainly due to the persistent opposition of Mr. Box to the exaction.

CHURCH-RATE SEIZURE AT HOOK NORTON, OXON.—Another, and we hope the last, of these disgraceful transactions took place here on the 12th inst., by distrains on three members of the Society of Friends.

| Rate and Charges. | Articles taken. |
|---|-----------------|
| Mr. Joshua Lamb 11s. 2d. Cash 11s. 2d. from Till. | |
| Mr. E. Pumphrey 12s. 11d. 28 lbs. dry Bacon, worth 17s. 6d. | |
| Mr. William Minchin 2 Quarters Beans, 4s. 8s. | |

Much dissatisfaction was shown by many of the inhabitants at this oppressive and unchristian exaction. We were amused by the sharpness of a boy engaged on the premises of Mr. Minchin; who was asked by the churchwarden to help load the beans. "No! not he! he'd ne'er touch 'em." The constable, who was a Dissenter, and was compelled to attend, would make no charge, and on being told to take the bacon from Mr. Pumphrey's shop, positively refused to do so, and the only alternative was either for the churchwarden to carry it himself or leave it with its more legitimate owner; after grumbling at the constable's stupidity he concluded to carry it himself, but evidently was much chagrined at the position in which he was placed.

DR. HOOK.—The Leeds Mercury says, on Wednesday, a meeting was held in the Leeds Town Hall, in honour of the Very Rev. the Dean of Chichester. It has been the happy lot of Dr. Hook, on his retirement from this parish, to see himself surrounded by men of all sects and parties anxious to testify to his many claims to the affection and esteem of his parishioners. He has been fortunate enough to live down much misunderstanding, and he will take with him to Chichester the good wishes and the affectionate remembrances not only of members of his own church, but of men of every shade of religious and political feeling. Nor has this been the consequence of any compromise of principle on his part, for the Doctor is, and no doubt glories in the fact that he is, a High Churchman and a Tory. Those, however, who differ from him in these respects, and we are among the number, have been compelled to respect his devotion to the duties of his office, his large-hearted liberality, and his Christian feeling, evinced not only by his preaching but by his daily life among us. He is one of those men whose places it is very difficult to fill, and although for his own sake we rejoice at his well-deserved preferment, we regret his removal from a sphere where he has been so eminently useful, and where he is so universally beloved. (Mr. Beecroft, M.P., Mr. Baines and Mr. Forster, Liberal candidates; Mr. Lepton; (Unitarian,) and other men of influence, all took part in the meeting.)

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF SCOTLAND.—The annual meetings of this Union were held last week in Dundee. At the Wednesday's meeting, a paper drawn up by the Rev. W. Swan, of Edinburgh, was read. It stated that at one time many thought that Independency would become popular in Scotland; but it was now plain that such popularity was not to fall to the lot of Independent churches in Scotland, which was chiefly attributable to two causes,—the general bias of the people in favour of Presbyterianism, and the prejudice against the principle of pure communion. These might be called theoretical objections to Independency; but there was one cause of a practical or experimental

kind which operated strongly against the prevalence of the principles of Independency. It was impossible to conceal that their churches had not exhibited so high, holy, and consistent a character as from their professed principles was expected from them. Referring next to what he considered to be of the first importance to the future prosperity of the churches, Mr. Swan urged the necessity of maintaining a high-toned spiritual Christianity, and of showing a generous concern in the true prosperity of sister Churches. With regard to the relation of Independent churches to other Christian communities, he cautioned Independents to beware of the Pharisaic spirit on the one hand, or of regarding more popular Churches with jealousy. They ought to walk with sister Churches as far as they could, and go before them in zeal, self-denial, and consecration to Christ's service. The paper met with the cordial approval of the meeting.

THE MONTARA CASE.—I told you that Sir Moses Montefiore had arrived in Rome to present a memorial to the Pope on the case of the young Montara, but though ten days or a fortnight are passing away since his arrival, no permission has as yet been obtained to present it. Great praise is due to our diplomatic agent, Mr. Odo Russell, who well supports the prestige of his family name in defence of the interests of religious liberty, and who has spared no exertions to forward the views of Sir Moses. On applying, as I believe he did, in the first instance to Cardinal Antonelli, the Cardinal declared he could do nothing; the case was terminated—it was unlikely that the Pope would receive him. "Perhaps Monsignore Talbot might be able to do something." Monsignore Talbot was more hopeful, thought that the Pope would receive Sir Moses, but recommended an application to Monsignore Pacci. So the application was made; yet, though a week has passed away, no answer has been returned. Holy Week furnishes a good excuse for delay, but interviews would have been granted readily in any case but that in which the rights of the natural and Divine law had to be pleaded against the canon law. The interview will probably be granted, but no result will be obtained, and the world will be furnished with another instance of the enormous pretensions of a Church which outrages humanity by claiming the right to tear a child from its naturally-appointed protectors.—*Letter from Rome.*

THE BISHOP OF EXETER ON "SCHISM."—The Rev. J. E. Gladstone, formerly a clergyman of the Church of England, but now the minister of a Free Church, at St. Mary Church, near Torquay, wrote to the Bishop of Exeter a few days ago, informing him that "two youths at school in the parish wished to receive confirmation at the forthcoming opportunity. Their parents were members of the Church of England, and when at home attended their parish church." "Your lordship is aware," continued the rev. gentleman, "that there exists a strong impression that in the parish church of this place doctrines and practices are taught and maintained more in accordance with those of the Church of Rome than of the Church of England. On this account many sincere members of the Church are compelled by conscientious feelings to absent themselves from the church of the parish. By their parents' wish, these two boys have done so, and have attended at the Free Church. They have applied to the vicar to be examined that they may be confirmed. He has refused to receive them, unless they promise to attend henceforth at the parish church. At this parish church they will not; at their own, when they return home, they will. I beg to ask your lordship whether, under these circumstances, they are to be denied participation in the rite." To this communication the Bishop, through his chaplain, the Rev. Reginald Barnes, replied as follows:—"I am directed by the Bishop of Exeter, in answer to your letter of the 8th inst., to inform you that your ministry being manifestly schismatical, the Bishop cannot admit to confirmation any candidate who has been under your ministry, unless he be first brought to see and acknowledge the sin which he has committed, and promise before God, and in faithful reliance on His aid, to renounce it for the future." To this letter Mr. Gladstone replied as follows:—"It is very well for me and those who think with me that 'the voice of the Bishop of Exeter is not the voice of God,' that his saying 'my ministry is manifestly schismatical' does not prove it to be so. It is also well that all the bishops, clergy, and members of the Church do not agree of necessity with him, for my own daughter has within the last few months been prepared for confirmation by a canon of one of our cathedrals and confirmed by one of the bishops of the Church, after having received the religious instruction of her life from myself. Permit me to add that by such a course as this the Bishop does not, and cannot, prevent persons from receiving confirmation, but sends them to other dioceses for that purpose; and I commend to him and you the consideration that it is rather your duty to endeavour to win persons back from schism than to harden them in it. I shall take permission, in the last place, to tell you that that which the Bishop calls 'schism' was not caused in this parish by me, but by Mr. Maskell and his proceedings; that Mr. Maskell afterwards became honestly a Papist; that the schism is perpetuated and strengthened by those who hold Mr. Maskell's principles without Mr. Maskell's honesty; and that I am preaching without the Bishop's license, in spite of a sentence of the Arches' Court, which forbids me doing so in the diocese of London and the province of Canterbury; that I do so because I believe it to be right to obey 'God rather than man.' I believe the Bishop has as much power over me as over any clergyman in his diocese,

that I am as much a priest as any of his clergy, and being, as he thinks, contumacious, he has only to move the Arches' Court to issue a monition to carry out their own sentence, and without trial it must issue. If schism be so great a sin and scandal, and I am guilty of it, and am supporting others in it, is it not the Bishop's duty either to try to teach me better, or to stop me by the power which as bishop he possesses? Will he do so?" The above correspondence was read by Mr. Gladstone at a public meeting held at St. Mary Church.

MR. WALTER BUCHANAN, M.P. FOR GLASGOW, ON THE EDINBURGH ANNUITY-TAX.—Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Dalglisch addressed the Glasgow electors and non-electors in the City Hall, on Thursday, the 21st inst. The Hon. the Lord Provost occupied the chair. The Hall was densely crowded, there being from 3,000 to 4,000 present. Towards the close of Mr. Buchanan's speech, which occupied more than an hour, the hon. gentleman referred in the following terms to the Edinburgh Annuity-tax, and, incidentally, to the general question of Church and State:—

Now, I must come forward at the very last, I am afraid, to confess my sins. (Laughter.) I certainly did vote against the Annuity-tax Bill, and I assure you, gentlemen, it was with feelings of regret that I did so. The gentlemen interested in this subject in this city and elsewhere, and I allude particularly to those of my friends in this city with whom I have had communication on the subject—I say those gentlemen, I willingly agree, are actuated by as honourable motives, and are as sincere and earnest in their advocacy, as any man can be. And so far they possess my greatest respect. I may also say that for the honourable gentleman who has year after year introduced that bill—the member for Edinburgh—I do also entertain the greatest respect and friendship. There are few politicians in the House of Commons with whom I would more frequently be inclined to act in concert than with Mr. Black. I therefore felt the utmost anxiety to find some reason or other for pleasing my Glasgow friends and voting with Mr. Black. If I could have satisfied myself that it was a local measure, that it was a measure merely affecting Edinburgh, that we here and throughout the kingdom had nothing at all to do with it, I would have rejoiced to have voted for the doing away with the Annuity-tax. But after all the consideration which I could give it, I confess that it appeared to me that the subject had a much wider base than the city of Edinburgh. (Hear, hear, and hisses.) I think we trod on a great principle—a principle which ought to be delicately discussed—a principle, the bearings of which are most extensive, and, therefore, are deserving of being taken up with that gravity which their importance demands. If you are resolved to do away with the connexion between Church and State, let us know what we are about. I think that no one will deny that, in the interest of religion itself, as affecting individual districts, a good deal requires to be thought and said on the subject, and then there is the question as to what is to be done in other places. Do you suppose that if Edinburgh is to be relieved of the payment of her clergy, all the other burghs will not seek relief? Now do you propose that those funds should pass very quietly to the hands of the landed gentry—that they should obtain the stipends of the clergy? (Hear.) I do not believe you do, and it would be monstrous if you did so. But I merely say that the question is a large one, and a most important one; and cannot be taken up as affecting Edinburgh alone; and I say that if you take up and discuss the Annuity-tax Bill without a caveat, in the manner proposed, you are establishing a principle which, if acted upon, will disestablish the Church of Scotland. (Loud cheers and hisses.) Now, gentlemen, I would only say one word more. When I first proposed myself to you as a candidate for the city, I mentioned that I was a member of the Church of Scotland, and you need not, therefore, wonder that I should have some little doubt and difficulty regarding this question. I hope I have deceived no man. If I have, I am sure it gives me very sincere regret, and I trust, as my vote was a conscientious one, it will be received with some indulgence at your hands.

Religious Intelligence.

THE RELIGIOUS BOOK SOCIETY.

The annual *soirée* and public meeting of "The Book Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor," was held yesterday evening in the London Coffee-house. The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor presided, and among those present were the Rev. Drs. Leechman, Barber, Leask, Rev. Messrs. Ross, Maguire, Paxton Hood, G. A. Rogers, Hatch, G. Davis, &c., &c.

The Rev. J. VALE MUMFERY, the secretary, read the report of the committee. It congratulated the subscribers on the rapid advance the society had made during the last year. The society's valuable publications had been circulated by tens of thousands throughout the land, effecting, they had every reason to believe, a vast amount of good. They had to mourn the loss of one of the most active members of the committee, the Rev. Owen Clark. While the society was essentially charitable in its object and aim; each subscriber became the distributor of his own bounty, the amount of his subscription being transferred back to him in books, at reduced prices, selected at his pleasure from the society's catalogue, and given away at his discretion. Thus, year by year, several hundred pounds' worth of books have been distributed by the society, through its members, to promote religious knowledge among the poor, in connexion with Sunday and ragged schools, village libraries, &c. Numerous applications, however, had been made to the society, as a corporate body, for grants of books, which they had not been able to entertain under the present system. The committee felt that if, without interfering with the society's present distinctive feature, a fund could be established from which they could make free grants of

books and tracts, it would very materially tend to promote the usefulness of the society; and they therefore recommended the subject to the consideration of the subscribers. From the financial statement, it appeared that the receipts amounted to 5,453*l.*, arising chiefly from the sale of books, and that there was a balance in hand of 100*l.*

The LORD MAYOR said he attended the meeting in great physical weakness, and was glad to find so little required to be said on his part to urge the subject on their attention, for the report fully set forth the merits of the society. More than one hundred years' experience of this society had proved the necessity of a free-grant fund; and he hoped this anniversary would witness the establishment of such a fund. In furnishing a cheap and abundant supply of pure and Christian literature, they were ministering to the highest wants of their poorer brethren, and providing a most valuable and important agent of moral and religious elevation. He could not, therefore, think that a book society such as this, which had been originated by such sainted men as Romaine, Whitfield, Venn, Newton, &c., and had for so many years been a precious means of usefulness, required any appeal from him to procure its support. Its advantages and value were obvious and well known; and afforded the best arguments in its favour. He left the cause, therefore, with confidence to the generosity and liberality of the meeting.

On the motion of the Rev. Paxton Hood, seconded by the Rev. Robert Maguire, the report was unanimously adopted, and office-bearers appointed.

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Leask, seconded by Rev. Thomas Alexander, a resolution was passed to the effect that while the meeting rejoiced to know that many hundreds of pounds' worth of books and tracts were distributed every year by the society through its members, to promote religious knowledge among the poor, it learns with regret that numerous applications for grants of books made to the committee could not be entertained, as they had no funds at their disposal for such a purpose; that in the judgment of this meeting such a fund would greatly enhance the value of the society, and that therefore a free-grant fund should be forthwith commenced, and subscriptions and donations for the purpose should be earnestly solicited.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

THE TABERNACLE, MOORFIELDS.—The Rev. Dr. Campbell has resigned the pastorate of this place of worship, and the Rev. W. Grigby, of Dover, has been chosen by the church to fill his place.

AMBLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.—Mr. W. Nicholson, late student in the Theological Hall of the Congregational Churches in Scotland, has received and accepted a unanimous call to become pastor of the Congregational church here.

LEEDS.—The Rev. Andrew Russell, M.A., of Stirling, has accepted the invitation of the church and congregation worshipping in Lister Hills Chapel, to become their pastor, and purposes entering upon his sphere of labour on the fourth Sunday in May.

MISSIONARY OPERATIONS IN JAPAN.—The Bishop of Exeter has contributed 100*l.* towards the fund about to be raised by the Propagation Society for promoting missionary operations in Japan, and has promised to contribute an annual sum of thirty guineas for the support of a China missionary student at St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.

SHEPTON MALL.—On Wednesday evening, April 13, the Rev. J. Webb was recognised as the pastor of the Congregational church of this town. The service was commenced at six o'clock p.m. The Rev. S. Wilson read the Scriptures, and offered the introductory prayer; the Rev. J. Skinner proposed suitable questions to the minister, which were answered most satisfactorily; the Rev. R. Edwards offered the recognition prayer; the Rev. H. Addiscott gave the charge; and the Rev. E. Brindley preached to the people. The Revs. H. Shrimpton and J. E. Dwyer gave out the hymns. The service was deeply interesting, and the attendance remarkably good.

COUNTRY TOWNS MISSION SOCIETY.—The Twenty-second Annual Meeting of this Society was held at Freemason's Hall, on the 14th inst. Thomas Chambers, Esq., the Common-Serjeant of the City of London, in the chair. The report states that the income of the Society for the year was 9,356*l.* 5*s.*; that the Society had 121 agents and 92 missions. The Revs. John Garwood, of the London City Mission, Henry Madgin, J. H. Wilson, Captain Anderson, of Farncombe, George Moore, and Hugh Owen, Esqs., addressed the meeting. This Society is on the same basis as the London City Mission, its sphere of operation only being different, and has originated most of the Town and City Missions in England.

CLOSE OF THE SPECIAL SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S.—On Sunday evening the series of special services in St. Paul's Cathedral, which was commenced on Advent Sunday, 1858, was brought to a close. Long before the hour appointed for throwing open the doors thousands of persons had assembled, for whom there was no chance of admission. To accommodate those who failed in obtaining an entrance, several of the adjacent churches were thrown open, and all of them were densely crowded. The number of persons admitted into the Cathedral was larger than on any former occasion, but, owing to the admirable arrangements which were made under the direction of the Dean and Chapter, no inconvenience was felt. At seven o'clock a procession moved from the canon's room into the vast open space under the dome. In the immediate vicinity of the pulpit were the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord

I think the best course is to vote for the abolition of them. For myself I consider that I am as good a Churchman as any one here, but I have no fear that the Church—the fabric of the Church—of England is in any danger of being allowed to fall into decay. I have no doubt that her members will come forward, and liberally and cheerfully subscribe the amount, which is not very large, to keep up our old and monumental churches—the Church of the people. And I believe that, if money were really wanted—which I cannot think will be possible—I believe that the members of the Free Church of England—as called by Mr. Bright, and which term I am perfectly ready to adopt,—because I think the term “Dissenter” is frivolous—I say that I believe the members of the Free Church of England would come forward and subscribe the required amount, rather than see the churches of our country go to decay and perishing.—*Earl Grosvenor, Chester.*

I am opposed to the continuance of the Maynooth Grant, and am an unflinching supporter of our Protestant Church and Institutions; but, at the same time, I fully recognise and respect the rights and consciences of my Nonconformist brethren, and I would gladly relieve them from their burdens, provided the fabric of the Church can, by Legislative measures, be upheld.—*W. H. Peters, Dorchester.*

I am prepared to vote for the abolition of Church-rates.—*Hugh Taylor, Tynemouth.*

Until this session I have entertained a hope that some settlement of the Church-rate question would be proposed, which would meet the approval of the House of Commons. This expectation has not been realised, and I shall be prepared, if I return to Parliament, to support a measure for their total abolition.—*Sir J. D. H. Elphinstone, Portsmouth.*

Mr. Dean inquired whether Sir Samuel would vote for the repeal of the Maynooth Grant? Sir S. M. Peto had always voted against it, and always should. He would give to his Roman Catholic fellow-subjects everything he asked for himself. He asked nothing from the State to educate ministers of his own denomination, and never would. Feeling that religion was not benefited by contact with the State, he should always vote against such grants.—*Sir S. M. Peto, Finsbury.*

For the Abolition of Church-rates, because, as an attached member of the Established Church, I seek to promote its peace and prosperity; and because I believe that the one must precede the other.—*Dr. Noble, Leicester.*

Mr. Samuel Wimpenny asked if Mr. Wortley voted for the abolition of Church-rates? Mr. Wortley: Yes; I voted for Sir J. Trelawny's bill,—(hear, hear)—but had also previously voted for the Church-rate bill recently introduced by Mr. Walpole, when Home Secretary; but that, having been rejected as a compromise—a word he didn't like—he voted for Sir John Trelawny's bill.—*Mr. S. Wortley, at Holmfirth.*

A Voice: Is Mr. Crossley in favour of the separation of Church and State? Mr. Crossley replied that he was not insensible to the great work which the Church of England had done in this country. There was a time, not very long ago, when there were no Dissenters in England, and when the Church of England was the only one. He considered that there was but this difference between Dissenters and Churchmen. Churchmen carried the Reformation to one point, and Dissenters had carried it still farther. He was against all State patronage and control of religion. He should vote against any further sums of money being given by Parliament for the support of religion. He must also tell them that the original idea was that the King or the Queen was the head of the Church; but that was only in name and not in reality. They all knew that the Prime Minister of the day had the appointment of the Archbishops and Bishops; and he considered that the men thus appointed were not selected because of their religious qualifications, and were, therefore, unsatisfactory. He should be prepared to consider any plans that might be proposed by which some improvement might be made; but he was not prepared to vote for any interference with life interests. He was not prepared to interfere with any property to which the Church of England could lay legitimate claim. (Hear, hear.) It was not a question of pounds, shillings, and pence with him, so much as one that concerned the interests of real religion.—*Mr. Crossley, at Huddersfield.*

I am for the abolition of Church-rates.—*J. Roberts, Horsham.*

He was for the total abolition of Church-rates, for the church could safely rely on the zeal and piety of her sons, without requiring Church-rates.—*Mr. Pemberton Heywood, S. Lancashire.*

I am extremely anxious to see the question of Church-rates satisfactorily settled, as the repeated conflicts on the subject cannot but be injurious. I would, therefore, cordially support any measure which would be calculated to effect so highly desirable an object.—*J. H. Murchison, Truro.*

It appears to me that the only practical mode of settling the vexed question of Church-rates is by their abolition.—*J. W. Probyn, St. Marlon.*

Let me advert to the unjust spirit in which some of those educational charities have been hitherto administered; and which it was my object and that also of one or two other gentlemen who have felt this very deeply to bring this session before the attention of the House of Commons, if the Parliament had not been dissolved. You are very well aware that this land is richly gifted beyond all others with charitable endowments for extension of knowledge. Numbers were founded before the Reformation; numbers more before the Toleration Act admitted Dissenters to the full enjoyment of religious liberty. But notwithstanding that Act Dissenters are still deprived of the benefits of those endowments. Because of the unfortunate interpretation which courts of law have given with reference to the persons who should be so benefited, members of the Church of England only are admitted to the privileges of those institutions. But this is a most unjust, most narrow, most prejudicial interpretation. The object of this bill was to admit the Dissenter to the same enjoyment of these educational foundations (unless the Dissenter was in any terms expressly excluded) both in the management and in the full enjoyment of them equally with members of the Church of England. Now, in the same spirit I hope to see the Reform Parliament put an end to that fruitful source of heartburning and strife, the Church-rates. With that subject you fortunately have little occasion of sympathy; for in that particular, as in many others, you took the lead many years ago, and established the rule

which, I believe, has prevailed in the borough ever since, that no Church-rates should be collected. Now, I base the abolition of Church-rates upon this right. I don't look to the mere practical inconvenience which the Dissenter has to endure in paying a small sum of money; but I look upon it as an innovation of his right. And I will tell you why. During the time when the Roman Catholic Church was all-powerful, and all the land were of one faith and adopted one form of worship, then the exaction of the Church-rate was freely levied. But the Toleration Act designed the establishment of perfect religious freedom. In that undoubtedly the Church-rate was condemned. Yet the law leaves the Church-rate open by still acting upon the hypothesis that the Church was attended by all. But the Toleration Act took away that principle; and if the law still requires the exaction of Church-rates upon the principle of a law which has been abrogated and repealed, then the law that does continue to exact it is a direct offence upon the spirit and letter of the Toleration Act. I beg of you all to observe and remember that; because all of you will be able to say that we demand the abolition of the Church-rates as a matter of sacred right, or a thing consequent upon the religious freedom which has come from the Toleration Act.—*Sir R. Bethell, Wolverhampton.*

AN EXAMPLE TO CONSTITUENTS.

The following has been well placarded over the walls of Hull. We gladly transfer it to our columns in the hope that the effective manner in which the friends of religious freedom in that town have done their part, may stimulate many who have failed to take a similar course. Whoever may be the members for that borough will not readily forget the catechising they have gone through on ecclesiastical questions. We trust that the advice of the Liberation Society and the example of the Hull Religious Freedom Society will not be forgotten at the hustings to-morrow and Friday, and especially at the county nominations next week.

HULL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM SOCIETY.

A numerous attended meeting of the above Society was held in the vestry of Fish-street Chapel, on Thursday afternoon, April 21st, 1859, for the purpose of receiving replies to certain questions submitted to the three Candidates for the representation of this Borough in Parliament.

The questions sent to and the replies received from each candidate were read over by the chairman and resolutions come to on each separate question, as follows:—

1st.—If elected to the House of Commons are you prepared to support a motion for the total and unconditional repeal of Church-rates?

Mr. Clay: I have, as far as I remember, never missed a division in which I had the opportunity of supporting the total, unconditional, and immediate abolition of Church-rates.

Mr. Lewis: That if elected to the House of Commons, I shall be quite prepared to support any motion having for its object the total and immediate and unconditional abolition of Church-rates.

Mr. Hoare: I hope to see a bill to lay the expense of repairs of the fabrics of the churches on Churchmen or Church property, but in the absence of such bill I am willing to abolish them entirely.

Moved and seconded, that the answer of Messrs. Clay and Lewis is satisfactory. Carried unanimously.

Moved and seconded, that the answer of Mr. Hoare is satisfactory. Motion lost, no supporters.

2nd.—Are you prepared to support a bill, its object being to extend to all classes of society, irrespective of their religious creed, the advantages afforded by educational institutions maintained by public property, and also to give a right to share in the management?

Mr. Clay: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: Certainly.

Mr. Hoare: Every endowed school must act according to its trust-deed; any further I decline to enter into the question, but approve of the assistance of all denominations as at present rendered by the Committee of the Privy Council.

Moved and seconded, that the answer of Messrs. Clay and Lewis is satisfactory. Carried unanimously.

Moved and seconded, that the answer of Mr. Hoare is satisfactory. Motion lost, no supporters.

3rd.—Are you prepared to support a motion for the impartial disendowment of all religious sects, with a due regard to existing life interests?

Mr. Clay: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: Certainly.

Mr. Hoare: I am decidedly opposed to the Maynooth Grant, but decline to go further into this question.

Moved and seconded, that the answer of Messrs. Clay and Lewis is satisfactory. Carried unanimously.

Moved and seconded, that the answer of Mr. Hoare is unsatisfactory. Carried unanimously.

4th.—Are you prepared to oppose any measure having a tendency to desecrate or secularise the Sabbath?

Mr. Clay: By this question I presume that allusion is made to the opening to the public on the Sabbath any places of public amusement. This is a question in my opinion to be left to the feeling of the country. Such feeling is most decidedly in favour of the existing observance of the Sabbath, and I will not vote for its disturbance.

Mr. Lewis: I am of opinion that this question may be safely left to the religious feeling of the community at large. That feeling is most decidedly in favour of the strict observance of the Sabbath, and I shall not vote for its disturbance.

Mr. Hoare: With all my heart and soul.

Moved and seconded, that the answer of Messrs. Clay and Lewis is satisfactory. Carried with four dissentients.

Moved and seconded, that the answer of Mr. Hoare is satisfactory. Carried unanimously.

Moved and seconded, that the foregoing questions, replies and resolutions, be advertised in the three Saturday papers and by placard.

THE COMMITTEE OF LAYMEN AND CHURCH-RATES.

The Committee of Laymen have published an address “To the Electors of the United Kingdom,” in which they say:—

The question of Church or no Church is now before the country. It relates to the higher, the eternal interests of man. It is therefore a question immeasurably more important than that of Parliamentary Reform. This question should be studied in its truth, and in its depth; and every elector who knows the benefit of an Established Church in this land should exert his utmost influence constitutionally, to maintain, in its rights and revenues, that sacred institution which is the main stay of our social system.

The attack on Church-rates is the first step of an attempted overthrow of the Church of England. This is fully avowed by the instigators of the adverse movement in the House of Commons. The rejection of that part of the measure recently brought in by Government, which offered relief in a manner consistent with the honour of those who might claim exemption on account of conscientious scruples, has distinctly proved that conscience has little to do with the matter; and that the whole is a political movement under a religious pretence. The ultimate end of the disaffected is thus plainly set forth in a statement of the objects and operations of the Liberation Society:—

The application to secular uses, after an equitable satisfaction of existing interests, of all national property now held in trust by the United Church of England and Ireland, and the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and concurrently with it, the liberation of these Churches from all State control.

Good men, who love peace and right, are often disposed to stand aloof from what appears a mere strife of parties. But questions are now raised upon which every Christian man ought to use his influence, and record his vote in the interest of the good cause. No Churchman, being an elector, should fail to vote with discernment at this crisis.

CHURCH-RATES AT ST. GEORGE'S, CAMBERWELL.

—In this parish a proposal for a rate of 2d. in the pound was met with the following amendment, moved by Mr. Box:—“That the vestry request the churchwardens to apply to the persons who attend the church, for subscriptions to meet the expenses of the year.” The result was as follows:—

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| For the amendment | 204 |
| For the rate | 229 |

Formerly the rate was carried without opposition. The comparative success of the anti-rate party is mainly due to the persistent opposition of Mr. Box to the exaction.

CHURCH-RATE SEIZURE AT HOOK NORTON, OXON.

—Another, and we hope the last, of these disgraceful transactions took place here on the 12th inst., by distrains on three members of the Society of Friends.

| Rate and Charges. | Articles taken. |
|---|-----------------|
| Mr. Joshua Lamb 11s. 2d. Cash 11s. 2d. from Till. | |
| Mr. E. Pumphrey 12s. 11d. 25 lbs. dry Bacon, worth 17s. 6d. | |
| Mr. William Minchin 2 Quarters Beans, 4s. 8s. | |

Much dissatisfaction was shown by many of the inhabitants at this oppressive and unchristian exaction. We were amused by the sharpness of a boy engaged on the premises of Mr. Minchin, who was asked by the churchwarden to help load the beans. No! not he! he'd ne'er touch 'em. The constable, who was a Dissenter, and was compelled to attend, would make no charge, and on being told to take the bacon from Mr. Pumphrey's shop, positively refused to do so, and the only alternative was either for the churchwarden to carry it himself or leave it with its more legitimate owner; after grumbling at the constable's stupidity he concluded to carry it himself, but evidently was much chagrined at the position in which he was placed.

Dr. Hook.—The Leeds Mercury says, on Wednesday, a meeting was held in the Leeds Town Hall, in honour of the Very Rev. the Dean of Chichester. It has been the happy lot of Dr. Hook, on his retirement from this parish, to see himself surrounded by men of all sects and parties anxious to testify to his many claims to the affection and esteem of his parishioners. He has been fortunate enough to live down much misunderstanding, and he will take with him to Chichester the good wishes and the affectionate remembrances not only of members of his own church, but of men of every shade of religious and political feeling. Nor has this been the consequence of any compromise of principle on his part, for the Doctor is, and no doubt glories in the fact that he is, a High Churchman and a Tory. Those, however, who differ from him in these respects, and we are among the number, have been compelled to respect his devotion to the duties of his office, his large-hearted liberality, and his Christian feeling, evinced not only by his preaching but by his daily life among us. He is one of those men whose places it is very difficult to fill, and although for his own sake we rejoice at his well-deserved preferment, we regret his removal from a sphere where he has been so eminently useful, and where he is so universally beloved. [Mr. Beecroft, M.P., Mr. Baines and Mr. Forster, Liberal candidates; Mr. Lupton, (Unitarian,) and other men of influence, all took part in the meeting.]

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF SCOTLAND.—The annual meetings of this Union were held last week in Dundee. At the Wednesday's meeting, a paper drawn up by the Rev. W. Swan, of Edinburgh, was read. It stated that at one time many thought that Independency would become popular in Scotland; but it was now plain that such popularity was not to fall to the lot of Independent churches in Scotland, which was chiefly attributable to two causes,—the general bias of the people in favour of Presbyterianism, and the prejudice against the principle of pure communion. These might be called theoretical objections to Independency; but there was one cause of a practical or experimental

kind which operated strongly against the prevalence of the principles of Independency. It was impossible to conceal that their churches had not exhibited so high, holy, and consistent a character as from their professed principles was expected from them. Referring next to what he considered to be of the first importance to the future prosperity of the churches, Mr. Swan urged the necessity of maintaining a high-toned spiritual Christianity, and of showing a generous concern in the true prosperity of sister Churches. With regard to the relation of Independent churches to other Christian communities, he cautioned Independents to beware of the Pharisaic spirit on the one hand, or of regarding more popular Churches with jealousy. They ought to walk with sister Churches as far as they could, and go before them in zeal, self-denial, and consecration to Christ's service. The paper met with the cordial approval of the meeting.

THE MORTARA CASE.—I told you that Sir Moses Montefiore had arrived in Rome to present a memorial to the Pope on the case of the young Mortara, but though ten days or a fortnight are passing away since his arrival, no permission has as yet been obtained to present it. Great praise is due to our diplomatic agent, Mr. Odo Russell, who well supports the prestige of his family name in defence of the interests of religious liberty, and who has spared no exertions to forward the views of Sir Moses. On applying, as I believe he did, in the first instance to Cardinal Antonelli, the Cardinal declared he could do nothing; the case was terminated—it was unlikely that the Pope would receive him. "Perhaps Monsignore Talbot might be able to do something." Monsignore Talbot was more hopeful, thought that the Pope would receive Sir Moses, but recommended an application to Monsignore Paca. So the application was made; yet, though a week has passed away, no answer has been returned. Holy Week furnishes a good excuse for delay, but interviews would have been granted readily in any case but that in which the rights of the natural and Divine law had to be pleaded against the canon law. The interview will probably be granted, but no result will be obtained, and the world will be furnished with another instance of the enormous pretensions of a Church which outrages humanity by claiming the right to tear a child from its naturally-appointed protectors.—*Letter from Rome.*

THE BISHOP OF EXETER ON "SCHISM."—The Rev. J. E. Gladstone, formerly a clergyman of the Church of England, but now the minister of a Free Church, at St. Mary Church, near Torquay, wrote to the Bishop of Exeter a few days ago, informing him that "two youths at school in the parish wished to receive confirmation at the forthcoming opportunity. Their parents were members of the Church of England, and when at home attended their parish church." "Your lordship is aware," continued the rev. gentlemen, "that there exists a strong impression that in the parish church of this place doctrines and practices are taught and maintained more in accordance with those of the Church of Rome than of the Church of England. On this account many sincere members of the Church are compelled by conscientious feelings to absent themselves from the church of the parish. By their parents' wish, these two boys have done so, and have attended at the Free Church. They have applied to the vicar to be examined that they may be confirmed. He has refused to receive them, unless they promise to attend henceforth at the parish church. At this parish church they will not; at their own, when they return home, they will. I beg to ask your lordship whether, under these circumstances, they are to be denied participation in the rite." To this communication the Bishop, through his chaplain, the Rev. Reginald Barnes, replied as follows:—"I am directed by the Bishop of Exeter, in answer to your letter of the 8th inst., to inform you that your ministry being manifestly schismatical, the Bishop cannot admit to confirmation any candidate who has been under your ministry, unless he be first brought to see and acknowledge the sin which he has committed, and promise before God, and in faithful reliance on His aid, to renounce it for the future." To this letter Mr. Gladstone replied as follows:—"It is very well for me and those who think with me that 'the voice of the Bishop of Exeter is not the voice of God,' that his saying 'my ministry is manifestly schismatical' does not prove it to be so. It is also well that all the bishops, clergy, and members of the Church do not agree of necessity with him, for my own daughter has within the last few months been prepared for confirmation by a canon of one of our cathedrals and confirmed by one of the bishops of the Church, after having received the religious instruction of her life from myself. Permit me to add that by such a course as this the Bishop does not, and cannot, prevent persons from receiving confirmation, but sends them to other dioceses for that purpose; and I commend to him and you the consideration that it is rather your duty to endeavour to win persons back from schism than to harden them in it. I shall take permission, in the last place, to tell you that that which the Bishop calls 'schism' was not caused in this parish by me, but by Mr. Maskell and his proceedings; that Mr. Maskell afterwards became honestly a Papist; that the schism is perpetuated and strengthened by those who hold Mr. Maskell's principles without Mr. Maskell's honesty; and that I am preaching without the Bishop's license, in spite of a sentence of the Arches' Court, which forbids me doing so in the diocese of London and the province of Canterbury; that I do so because I believe it to be right to obey 'God rather than man.' I believe the Bishop has as much power over me as over any clergyman in his diocese,

that I am as much a priest as any of his clergy, and being, as he thinks, contumacious, he has only to move the Arches' Court to issue a monition to carry out their own sentence, and without trial it must issue. If schism be so great a sin and scandal, and I am guilty of it, and am supporting others in it, is it not the Bishop's duty either to try to teach me better, or to stop me by the power which as bishop he possesses? Will he do so?" The above correspondence was read by Mr. Gladstone at a public meeting held at St. Mary Church.

MR. WALTER BUCHANAN, M.P. FOR GLASGOW, ON THE EDINBURGH ANNUITY-TAX.—Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Dalglish addressed the Glasgow electors and non-electors in the City Hall, on Thursday, the 21st inst. The Hon. the Lord Provost occupied the chair. The Hall was densely crowded, there being from 3,000 to 4,000 present. Towards the close of Mr. Buchanan's speech, which occupied more than an hour, the hon. gentleman referred in the following terms to the Edinburgh Annuity-tax, and, incidentally, to the general question of Church and State:—

Now, I must come forward at the very last, I am afraid, to confess my sins. (Laughter.) I certainly did vote against the Annuity-tax Bill, and I assure you, gentlemen, it was with feelings of regret that I did so. The gentlemen interested in this subject in this city and elsewhere, and I allude particularly to those of my friends in this city with whom I have had communication on the subject—I say those gentlemen, I willingly agree, are actuated by as honourable motives, and are as sincere and earnest in their advocacy, as any man can be. And so far they possess my greatest respect. I may also say that for the honourable gentleman who has year after year introduced that bill—the member for Edinburgh—I do also entertain the greatest respect and friendship. There are few politicians in the House of Commons with whom I would more frequently be inclined to act in concert than with Mr. Black. I therefore felt the utmost anxiety to find some reason or other for pleasing my Glasgow friends and voting with Mr. Black. If I could have satisfied myself that it was a local measure, that it was a measure merely affecting Edinburgh, that we here and throughout the kingdom had nothing at all to do with it, I would have rejoiced to have voted for the doing away with the Annuity-tax. But after all the consideration which I could give it, I confess that it appeared to me that the subject had a much wider base than the city of Edinburgh. (Hear, hear, and hisses.) I think we trenched on a great principle—a principle which ought to be delicately discussed—a principle, the bearings of which are most extensive, and, therefore, are deserving of being taken up with that gravity which their importance demands. If you are resolved to do away with the connexion between Church and State, let us know what we are about. I think that no one will deny that, in the interest of religion itself, as affecting individual districts, a good deal requires to be thought and said on the subject, and then there is the question as to what is to be done in other places. Do you suppose that if Edinburgh is to be relieved of the payment of her clergy, all the other burghs will not seek relief? Now do you propose that those funds should pass very quietly into the hands of the landed gentry—that they should obtain the stipends of the clergy? (Hear.) I do not believe you do, and it would be monstrous if you did so. But I merely say that the question is a large one, and a most important one, and cannot be taken up as affecting Edinburgh alone; and I say that if you take up and discuss the Annuity-tax Bill without a caveat, in the manner proposed, you are establishing a principle which, if acted upon, will disestablish the Church of Scotland. (Loud cheers and hisses.) Now, gentlemen, I would only say one word more. When I first proposed myself to you as a candidate for the city, I mentioned that I was a member of the Church of Scotland, and you need not, therefore, wonder that I should have some little doubt and difficulty regarding this question. I hope I have deceived no man. If I have, I am sure it gives me very sincere regret, and I trust, as my vote was a conscientious one, it will be received with some indulgence at your hands.

Religious Intelligence.

THE RELIGIOUS BOOK SOCIETY.

The annual *soirée* and public meeting of "The Book Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor," was held yesterday evening in the London Coffee-house. The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor presided, and among those present were the Rev. Drs. Leechman, Barber, Leask, Rev. Messrs. Rose, Maguire, Paxton Hood, G. A. Rogers, Hatch, G. Davis, &c., &c.

The Rev. J. VALE MUMMEY, the secretary, read the report of the committee. It congratulated the subscribers on the rapid advance the society had made during the last year. The society's valuable publications had been circulated by tens of thousands throughout the land, effecting, they had every reason to believe, a vast amount of good. They had to mourn the loss of one of the most active members of the committee, the Rev. Owen Clark. While the society was essentially charitable in its object and aim, each subscriber became the distributor of his own bounty, the amount of his subscription being transferred back to him in books, at reduced prices, selected at his pleasure from the society's catalogue, and given away at his discretion. Thus, year by year, several hundred pounds' worth of books have been distributed by the society, through its members, to promote religious knowledge among the poor, in connexion with Sunday and ragged schools, village libraries, &c. Numerous applications, however, had been made to the society, as a corporate body, for grants of books, which they had not been able to entertain under the present system. The committee felt that if, without interfering with the society's present distinctive feature, a fund could be established from which they could make free grants of

books and tracts, it would very materially tend to promote the usefulness of the society; and they therefore recommended the subject to the consideration of the subscribers. From the financial statement, it appeared that the receipts amounted to 5,453*l.*, arising chiefly from the sale of books, and that there was a balance in hand of 100*l.*

The LORD MAYOR said he attended the meeting in great physical weakness, and was glad to find so little required to be said on his part to urge the subject on their attention, for the report fully set forth the merits of the society. More than one hundred years' experience of this society had proved the necessity of a free-grant fund; and he hoped this anniversary would witness the establishment of such a fund. In furnishing a cheap and abundant supply of pure and Christian literature, they were ministering to the highest wants of their poorer brethren, and providing a most valuable and important agent of moral and religious elevation. He could not, therefore, think that a book society such as this, which had been originated by such sainted men as Romaine, Whitfield, Venn, Newton, &c., and had for so many years been a precious means of usefulness, required any appeal from him to procure its support. Its advantages and value were obvious and well known; and afforded the best arguments in its favour. He left the cause, therefore, with confidence to the generosity and liberality of the meeting.

On the motion of the Rev. Paxton Hood, seconded by the Rev. Robert Maguire, the report was unanimously adopted, and office-bearers appointed.

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Leask, seconded by Rev. Thomas Alexander, a resolution was passed to the effect that while the meeting rejoiced to know that many hundreds of pounds' worth of books and tracts were distributed every year by the society through its members, to promote religious knowledge among the poor, it learns with regret that numerous applications for grants of books made to the committee could not be entertained, as they had no funds at their disposal for such a purpose; that in the judgment of this meeting such a fund would greatly enhance the value of the society, and that therefore a free-grant fund should be forthwith commenced, and subscriptions and donations for the purpose should be earnestly solicited.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

THE TABERNACLE, MOORFIELDS.—The Rev. Dr. Campbell has resigned the pastorate of this place of worship, and the Rev. W. Grigsby, of Dover, has been chosen by the church to fill his place.

AMBLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.—Mr. W. Nicholson, late student in the Theological Hall of the Congregational Churches in Scotland, has received and accepted a unanimous call to become pastor of the Congregational church here.

LEEDS.—The Rev. Andrew Russell, M.A., of Stirling, has accepted the invitation of the church and congregation worshipping in Lister Hills Chapel, to become their pastor, and purposes entering upon his sphere of labour on the fourth Sunday in May.

MISSIONARY OPERATIONS IN JAPAN.—The Bishop of Exeter has contributed 100*l.* towards the fund about to be raised by the Propagation Society for promoting missionary operations in Japan, and has promised to contribute an annual sum of thirty guineas for the support of a China missionary student at St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.

SHEPTON MALLET.—On Wednesday evening, April 13, the Rev. J. Webb was recognised as the pastor of the Congregational church of this town. The service was commenced at six o'clock p.m. The Rev. S. Wilson read the Scriptures, and offered the introductory prayer; the Rev. J. Skinner proposed suitable questions to the minister, which were answered most satisfactorily; the Rev. E. Edwards offered the recognition prayer; the Rev. H. Addiscott gave the charge; and the Rev. R. Brindley preached to the people. The Revs. H. Shrimpton and J. E. Drover gave out the hymns. The service was deeply interesting, and the attendance remarkably good.

COUNTRY TOWNS MISSION SOCIETY.—The Twenty-second Annual Meeting of this Society was held at Freemason's Hall, on the 14th inst. Thomas Chambers, Esq., the Common-Serjeant of the City of London, in the chair. The report states that the income of the Society for the year was 9,356*l.* 5*s.*; that the Society had 121 agents and 92 missions. The Revs. John Garwood, of the London City Mission, Henry Madgin, J. H. Wilson, Captain Anderdon, of Farncombe, George Moore, and Hugh Owen, Esqs., addressed the meeting. This Society is on the same basis as the London City Mission, its sphere of operation only being different, and has originated most of the Town and City Missions in England.

CLOSE OF THE SPECIAL SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S.—On Sunday evening the series of special services in St. Paul's Cathedral, which was commenced on Advent Sunday, 1858, was brought to a close. Long before the hour appointed for throwing open the doors thousands of persons had assembled, for whom there was no chance of admission. To accommodate those who failed in obtaining an entrance, several of the adjacent churches were thrown open, and all of them were densely crowded. The number of persons admitted into the Cathedral was larger than on any former occasion, but, owing to the admirable arrangements which were made under the direction of the Dean and Chapter, no inconvenience was felt. At seven o'clock a procession moved from the canons' room into the vast open space under the dome. In the immediate vicinity of the pulpit were the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord

subject to one of these two conditions—either an immediate, absolute, and simultaneous disarmament of the three Powers, France, Austria, and Sardinia, or a consent on the part of all the three, pending the result of the mediation, to retain their armies precisely in their present condition, and to maintain a position, if not of peace, at all events of inaction. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor and gentlemen, I have stated to you, and stated as openly as I feel it my duty to do in the present anxious position of public affairs, the course which her Majesty's Government have pursued. It remains for me only, with your indulgence, to state the course which we intend to pursue; and I do this the rather because I perceive that words which fell from me have been misapprehended in a quarter in which I should be exceedingly sorry that any misconception should exist, and that they have been misinterpreted, or I am sure they would not have been misrepresented, by a noble lord who, long had the distinguished honour of sitting as one of the representatives of this great city, and whose every word falls with the weight and influence due to his position and character. That noble lord supposes me to have said that I thought it the duty of England to maintain a posture of armed neutrality in order that we might take the part of whichever of the belligerents we believed was in the right, and he adds that, from the manifest partiality which we have shown for Austria, there can be no doubt on which side we are prepared shortly to draw the sword. Now, I take the liberty to say here—and I rejoice to have the opportunity of saying—thus emphatically and publicly, that nothing could have been further from our view. I think that if the words which I used had been correctly represented to the noble lord he would have seen that it was impossible that they could have had that meaning. What I did say was this—that we intended to maintain a strict neutrality; but that when a million or more of men were in arms, when the contest was already engaged in, when war was not only imminent, but in actual existence, and that, moreover, in Italy and upon the shores of the Mediterranean, it was incumbent upon and absolutely necessary for us, looking to the great interests we have involved there, looking to our great possessions and the military positions we occupy in that quarter, that we should be in such a state as to maintain and defend the security of those possessions and preserve the British flag and British arms from the possibility of insult amid any of the contingencies which might arise in the contest. And I said this—not that we should maintain that armed neutrality for the purpose of joining this or the other of the parties with whose quarrels, whatever we may think of them in point of reason or in justice, there is nothing in our national interests or national honour which calls for our interference. So far from wishing to join either of the belligerents, I went on to say that our armed neutrality ought to be for the purpose of maintaining that position which we have held, and which, as long as possible, we are determined to hold—namely that of perfect and entire neutrality, free from all engagements, and fettered by no engagements and no promises, and completely at liberty to use the influence—God forbid that I should have to add the arms—of England in such a manner and in such a cause as we might consider to be called for under the circumstances of the time by the interests, the honour, and the dignity of our country. (Cheers.) I trust I need say no more to show this distinguished company and the public the broad distinction between the statement as I made it then, with regard to the interests and honour of England, and the statement as I was supposed to have made it, with reference to our partisanship with either of the belligerents. I repeat that our anxious desire is to maintain peace for ourselves. But I go further, and say that, even if the sword should be drawn, if unhappy war should break out, England will maintain a watchful and an observant attitude—observant, not for the purpose of profiting by the weakness or the calamities of others, but for the purpose of discovering the slightest gleam of light that should break forth amid the gloom of war, and should disclose a reasonable probability of the dispersion of the clouds, and afford a ground or opportunity for the interposition of the pacific influence of England. (Cheers.)

THE AGGRESSION OF AUSTRIA UPON PIEDMONT.

Lord Shaftesbury has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Record*:

Sir,—Sardinia having accepted the propositions made to her by England and France, the mediating Powers, and having exhibited her full willingness for the maintenance of peace, is to be basely and cruelly attacked by the Emperor of Austria.

On which side should be the hopes and prayers of the British people there can be little question. Sardinia has declared and proved herself to be the defender of civil and religious liberty in Italy. She has raised the Waldenses from degradation and suffering, and planted their church in the principal places of Genoa and Turin; she permits the free preaching of God's Word in public and in private; and where on the continent is the circulation of the Scriptures so open, so wide, so countenanced by the authorities of the State? Her policy is to resist the encroachments of the Church of Rome; nay, further, it is to seek, by all legitimate means, the total abolition of the secular power of the Papacy.

Austria, on the contrary, is opposed to everything great and good for the benefit of Italy. If there be one thing that she hates more than another, it is civil and religious liberty. What human being or what sacred principle is she now endeavouring to rescue from degradation and suffering? She is the chief, perhaps, in fact, the sole support of Papal tyranny and misgovernment in Central Italy. The Protestants in Hungary and other parts of her dominions can attest the bigotry of her rule; while her rigorous prohibition to admit the Scriptures, and her despotic seizure of whole depôts in 1853, and the transportation of their contents beyond the frontier "amidst," as the report says, "the unavailing tears and sighs of tens of thousands of the people," show that she has no claim whatever on the sympathies of the British nation.

In the deplorable absence of the Houses of Parliament, there can be no expression of the public voice. But let us all, singly or unitedly, wherever and whenever we can, implore Almighty God that the nascent cause of "Truth

and justice, religion and piety," may, by His blessing, speedily and universally prevail in lands so long in thralldom to ignorance and oppression.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
SHAFTESBURY.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The directors have just issued their programme of arrangements for the sixth season—1859-60.

The new season will open on Monday, May 2nd, with a military musical fête, in commemoration of the suppression of the Indian rebellion, the general thanksgiving for which has been appointed to take place on the day preceding. The great orchestra for the Handel Commemoration will be completed before that date. It is intended to bring together on this occasion a larger number of wind instruments than has been before heard in concert, under similar arrangements, in this country, and at the same time to produce several compositions which are either new or rarely performed. Amongst these may be named Meyerbeer's "Marche aux Flambeaux," written in honour of the wedding of the Princess Royal; Beethoven's "Battle Symphony; Invocation to Battle," from *Cola di Rienzi*, by Richard Wagner; the "Prayer" from *Mose in Egitto*, by Rossini, &c., &c.

There will be flower shows on the following days:—Wednesday, May 18; Wednesday, June 8; Wednesday, September 7; Thursday, September 8; Wednesday, November 9; and Thursday, November 10.

The directors have made arrangements with Mr. Gye for a series of six grand concerts, to be supported by the artists of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. The concerts are fixed to take place on the following days:—Wednesday, May 11; May 25; June 15; July 6; July 13; July 20. During the series, connected selections of operas will be produced. During the period embraced by the concerts of the Royal Italian Opera Company, the Saturday Promenades will be continued as during last season. After the conclusion of that series, it is proposed to combine the concert and promenade on the Saturdays, commencing with the 23rd July, for a second series. Other concerts will also take place during the season. The co-operation of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir has been secured. There will also be performances of classical music, by the Vocal Association, under the able baton of Mr. Benedict. It is further announced that the Metropolitan Schools, Choral Society, and the members of the Tonic Sol-fa Association will hold celebrations. Another great meeting of the Metropolitan Charity Children is anticipated. The Saturday Winter Concerts will be resumed in November as during the last season. Performances of music by a band of wind instruments in the open air having, during former seasons, afforded much gratification to the public, it is proposed to resume these performances during the coming summer months, at frequent intervals.

The directors promise that the maintenance and development of the Fine Arts Courts and their contents will receive the utmost consideration; the valuable floricultural and botanical collections of the park and grounds will be thoroughly kept up; that the various specimens of mechanical ingenuity in the machinery and agricultural departments will be efficiently maintained; that every possible exertion will be made to improve the exhibition department; and that the special collections in the palace, including the Industrial Museum, the Indian and Naval Museums, the Gallery of Engineering Models, the Ceramic Court, &c., will be carefully watched and attended to. Special notice is claimed for three of these collections. The opening of the New Picture Gallery is announced for the 2nd of May. The Trade Museum and Technological Collection is daily advancing in completeness and interest. The Ceramic Court continues to receive additions of beautiful works in the various departments of ancient and modern pottery art. Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort have been graciously pleased to allow some remarkable specimens of foreign porcelain, from the cabinets of Buckingham Palace, to be deposited in the Court; and numerous fresh works have been lately received, and will continue to be added, through the kindness of other distinguished collectors.

The lectures delivered by Mr. Pepper during the past autumn and winter have been so well received as to encourage the directors to proceed still further in the same direction.

The Art Union, in connexion with the Fine Art Department and the New Picture Gallery, is fast becoming an important institution; and an inspection of the original works in ceramics, photography, bronzes, and other branches of fine and industrial art, already selected for the subscribers and for prizes, will show how excellent these works are, and how extended the operations of the society may ultimately become.

The park, grounds, and out-door amusements will continue to receive the attention of the directors. The cricket ground is rising into public favour, and is becoming the resort of several clubs of importance. A rifle-ground, a bowling-green, and a gymnasium of approved construction, are now added to it. The roseary will, it is expected, this year be very attractive, owing to the growth which the climbing roses and other creeping plants have lately made. In connexion with the arborey ground, the directors propose to make arrangements for a grand arborey meeting in the course of the coming season.

The directors have now had the experience of some years to guide them in the issue of season tickets, and they find it necessary to propose a modification for the present season, which they trust will

meet with the general approval of the subscribers and the public, as well as prove remunerative to the shareholders. Hitherto a limited number of days in each year has been reserved from the guinea tickets for special occasions. It is now proposed to abolish this restriction, and to admit them on all occasions throughout the year (except the rehearsal and performances of the Handel Festival), but subject to the payment of an extra 2s. 6d. upon fête days, when the admission is 5s. or upwards. Some other alterations with regard to season tickets are made.

The palace will be opened on Mondays at nine a.m., and on the rest of the week at ten, except on special occasions to be duly announced; closing daily about sunset.

POST-OFFICE REPORT.

The report of the Postmaster-General for the past twelve months has been issued. In the inland service it describes many extensions, the number of post-offices in the United Kingdom having been increased by 134, making the total 11,235. New sites have been obtained to build offices at Edinburgh, Dundee, and Dover, and similar steps are in contemplation for Canterbury, Lincoln, and Southampton. A site has also been secured at Manchester, but, in deference to the wishes of the inhabitants, an endeavour will be made to change it. The whole number of additional road letter-boxes put up last year was 465, making a present aggregate of 1,168, and they have been found to promote alike economy and despatch. In the London districts further accelerations are still hoped to be accomplished, so as to reduce almost to a minimum the time between the posting and delivery of a letter properly addressed. The result of what has already been effected is seen in an extraordinary increase of correspondence, the annual rate of increase of metropolitan letters, which in the ten years previous to 1857 was less than 1,500,000, having been 4,239,600 in 1857, and 6,270,000 in 1858, a progress which promises to be increased in the present year. To the credit of the public, they have generally complied with the request that the initials of the district should be added to the addresses. The arrangements for improving the postal service between London and Dublin have been completed, but owing to the time required for building the powerful steamers to be employed they will not commence till the middle of next year. The distance over which mails are now conveyed within the United Kingdom is about 133,000 miles per day (an increase of about 3,000 since 1857). Of these 32,463 miles are by railway, at an average charge of 8½d. per mile; 31,949 by coaches, &c., at 2½d.; 66,712 on foot, at 1½d.; and 2,669 by packets and boats at 9½d. The total number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom during the past year was 523,000,000, showing an increase of 3½ per cent. The proportion to each person was 18. Of the whole nearly a quarter were delivered in London and the suburban district, and, counting those also which were despatched, nearly one-half passed through the London office. The proportion of registered letters is about 1 in 400. The number of newspapers delivered was about the same as in each of the two previous years, viz., 71,000,000. The number of letters returned owing to the failure of the attempts to deliver them is about 1 in 300, and of newspapers 1 in 124. There were 7,250,000 of book-packets last year, being an increase of more than one-fifth. With regard to money-orders the report states 127 new offices were opened, making the total 2,360. The number of orders issued was 6,680,396 for a total of 12,663,105½ (showing an increase of 4 per cent.), and the commission received was 111,591½, which left a profit of 28,936½. The money-order system, although now productive of a large profit in England and Scotland, is still carried on at a loss in Ireland, owing, in the latter case, to the smallness of the individual sums. The dividend which issued to the revenue owing to non-application for payment amounted last year to 1,002,400, the greatest proportionate sum since 1846. In relation to foreign posts it is mentioned that a new treaty with Portugal will soon come into operation, and that proposals for new conventions have been sent to Brazil, Chili, Peru, Mexico, and all the other States in South and Central America where there appeared any hope of a successful result. A treaty with Nicaragua has just been concluded, and the consequent improvements will be brought into operation on the 1st of August. The negotiations for a new convention with the German Postal Union proceed very slowly, and those with the United States make no progress whatever, notwithstanding our proposal (made more than two years ago for a large reduction in postage and the establishment of a book-post. With Holland and Tuscany there are better prospects, and the negotiations for an improvement in the mails between London and Paris and London and Ostend, which are still pending, are expected ultimately to prove successful.

WEDDING IN A DEATH CHAMBER.—A correspondent writing from the West Union, on the North-Western Virginia Railroad, says that a wedding recently took place in a death chamber, at Spring-hill, near that place. Mr. Barr and Miss Ripley were married, while the father of the lady was lying a corpse. It appears that that day had been set for the wedding to take place. Mr. Ripley was suffering from consumption, and expired on that morning at six o'clock. The groom proposed to put it off a few weeks, but the bride insisted on its taking place immediately. The wedding accordingly took place at nine o'clock, over the corpse of her father.—*New York Independent*.

GENERAL ELECTION.

The following is a correct list, so far as can be ascertained, of the candidates in the various counties and boroughs of England and Wales, divided into the two political sections of "Liberals" and "Conservatives" :-

| Places. | Names. | L. | C. | Places. | Names. | L. | C. |
|-------------------|----------------------|----|----|---------------------|-----------------------|----|----|
| Abingdon ... | Mr J T Norris | 1 | | Gloucestershire, E. | Sir C W Codrington | | 1 |
| Andover ... | Mr Alderman Cubitt | | 1 | Gloucestershire, W. | Mr R S Holford | | 1 |
| Angloes ... | Mr Fortescue | 1 | | | Mr Granley Berkeley | 1 | |
| Arundel ... | Sir R Bulkeley | 1 | | | Mr Nigel Kingcoote | 1 | |
| Ashburton ... | Mr G Moffatt | 1 | | Grantham ... | Mr J Rolt | | 1 |
| Ashton ... | Mr Astell | 1 | | | Hon F Tollemache | 1 | |
| Aylesbury ... | Mr T M Gibson | 1 | | | Mr W E Welby | | 1 |
| | Mr T V Wentworth | 1 | | Greenwich ... | Mr W Angerstein | 1 | |
| | Mr T T Bernard | | 1 | | Mr Ald Salomons | 1 | |
| | Captain Brine | | 1 | Grimaby, Great | Lord Worsley | 1 | |
| | Mr S G Smith | | 1 | Guildford ... | Mr Bovill | | 1 |
| Banbury ... | Sir C Douglas | 1 | | | Mr J H Onalow | 1 | |
| | Mr Samuelson | 1 | | Halifax ... | Sir C Wood | 1 | |
| Barnstaple ... | Sir W Fraser | | 1 | | Mr J Stansfeld | 1 | |
| | Mr Laurie | | 1 | | Mr S Waterhouse | | 1 |
| | Mr G Potts | | 1 | Hampshire, N. | Mr G S Boothe | | 1 |
| | Colonel Stacey | | 1 | | Mr W B Beech | | 1 |
| Bath ... | Mr J H Davis | 1 | | Hampshire, S. | Sir J Jervoise | 1 | |
| | Mr Tite | 1 | | | Hon R H Dutton | | 1 |
| | Mr Phinn | 1 | | Harwich ... | Mr Marshman | 1 | |
| | Mr A E Way | | 1 | | Hon W Campbell | 1 | |
| Beaumaris ... | Hon W O Stanley | 1 | | | Captain Jarvis | | 1 |
| Bedford ... | Mr S Whitbread | 1 | | Hastings ... | Mr Rowley | | 1 |
| | Mr T Barnard | 1 | | | Mr F North | 1 | |
| | Major Stuart | | 1 | | Mr P F Robertson | | 1 |
| | Captain Turner | | 1 | Haverfordwest | Mr J H Philipps | 1 | |
| Bedfordshire ... | Mr Hastings Russell | 1 | | | Mr W Reeves | 1 | |
| | Mr W B Higgins | 1 | | Helstone ... | Mr C Truman | 1 | |
| Berkshire ... | Mr Walter | 1 | | | Mr J J Rodgers | | 1 |
| | Hon P P Bouverie | 1 | | Hersford (City) | Colonel Clifford | 1 | |
| Berwick ... | Captain Vernon | 1 | | | Mr G Olive | 1 | |
| | Mr Stapleton | 1 | | Hersfordshire | Lord W Graham | | 1 |
| | Captain Gordon | 1 | | | Mr J King King | | 1 |
| Beverley ... | Mr R A Erie | 1 | | | Mr Mildmay | 1 | |
| | Mr H Edwards | 1 | | Hertford ... | Hon W F Cowper | 1 | |
| | Mr A Walker | 1 | | | Sir W M Farquhar | | 1 |
| | Mr A Glover | 1 | | Hertfordshire | Sir E B Lytton | | 1 |
| Bewdley ... | Mr D Seymour | 1 | | | Mr A Smith | 1 | |
| Birmingham ... | Sir T Winnington | 1 | | | Mr Puller | 1 | |
| | Mr Bright | 1 | | Honiton ... | Mr A B Cochran | 1 | |
| | Mr Scholefield | 1 | | | Mr J Locke | 1 | |
| | Mr T D Acland | | 1 | Horsham ... | Mr S Fitzgerald | | 1 |
| Blackburn ... | Mr Hornby | 1 | | Huddersfield | Mr E Akroyd | 1 | |
| | Mr Pilkington | 1 | | Hull ... | Mr J Clay | 1 | |
| | Mr Vaughan | 1 | | | Mr H Lewis | | 1 |
| Bodmin ... | Mr J Wyld | 1 | | | Mr J Hoare | | 1 |
| | Hon F L Gower | 1 | | Huntingdon | General Peel | | 1 |
| | Dr Michell | | 1 | | Mr T Baring | | 1 |
| | Mr R H Vyvian | | 1 | Huntingdonshire | Lord B Montagu | | 1 |
| Bolton ... | Mr J Crook | 1 | | | Mr E Fellowes | | 1 |
| | Captain Gray | | 1 | | Mr J M Heathcote | 1 | |
| Boston ... | Mr H Ingram | 1 | | Hythe ... | Bar. M De Rothschild | 1 | |
| | Mr W Staniland | 1 | | Ipswich ... | Mr J C Cobbold | | 1 |
| | Mr J H Holloway | 1 | | | Mr H G Selwyn | | 1 |
| Bradford ... | Mr W H Wickham | 1 | | | Mr H E Adair | 1 | |
| | Mr Titus Salt | 1 | | | Mr J King | 1 | |
| | Mr A Harris | | 1 | Kendal ... | Mr G C Glyn | 1 | |
| Brecon ... | Colonel Watkins | 1 | | Kent, East | Sir B Bridges | | 1 |
| | Mr J Lloyd | | 1 | | Mr W Deedes | | 1 |
| Breconshire | Mr G C Morgan | 1 | | Kent, West | Lord Holmesdale | | 1 |
| Bridgewater | Colonel Tynte | 1 | | | Sir E Filmore | | 1 |
| | Mr Kinglake | 1 | | | Mr W Martin | 1 | |
| | Mr Padwick | | 1 | Kidderminster | Mr Huddleston | | 1 |
| | Mr Westrop | | 1 | | Mr M Chambers | 1 | |
| Bridgnorth | Mr J Pritchard | | 1 | Knareborough | Mr T Collins | | 1 |
| | Mr Whitmore | | 1 | | Mr B T Woodd | | 1 |
| Bridport ... | Mr J A Mitchell | 1 | | | Mr H S Thompson | 1 | |
| | Mr K D Hodgson | 1 | | Lambeth ... | Mr W Roupell | 1 | |
| Brighton ... | Sir G B Peckell | 1 | | | Mr F Doulton | 1 | |
| | Mr W Comingham | 1 | | Lancashire, N. | Mr W Williams | 1 | |
| Bristol ... | Mr H Berkeley | 1 | | | Colonel Patten | | 1 |
| | Mr W H Gore Langton | 1 | | Lancashire, S. | Marquis of Hartington | | 1 |
| | Mr F W Glade | | 1 | | Mr T P Heywood | 1 | |
| | Mr H Cochrane | 1 | | | Mr J Cheetham | 1 | |
| Buckingham | Sir H Verney | | 1 | | Hon A Egerton | | 1 |
| | Mr Harrington | | 1 | Lancaster ... | Mr W Legh | | 1 |
| | Mr J G Hubbard | | 1 | | Mr W J Gannett | 1 | |
| Buckinghamshire | Mr Darnall | | 1 | | Mr E M Fenwick | 1 | |
| | Mr G C Du Pre | | 1 | | Mr L Gregson | 1 | |
| | Hon W G Cavendish | 1 | | Launceston | Mr W A F Saunders | | 1 |
| Bury (Lancashire) | Mr R N Philips | 1 | | | Hon J W Percy | | 1 |
| | Mr F Peel | 1 | | Leeds ... | Mr E Baines | | 1 |
| Bury St. Edmund's | Lord A Harvey | | 1 | | Mr W E Forster | | 1 |
| | Sir R Burton | | 1 | Leicester ... | Mr G S Beecroft | | 1 |
| | Mr J A Hardcastle | 1 | | | Mr Biggs | 1 | |
| Calne ... | Mr R Lowe | 1 | | | Mr J D Harris | 1 | |
| Cambridge | Mr K Macaulay | | 1 | | Dr Noble | | 1 |
| | Mr A Stuart | | 1 | Leicesterhire, N. | Lord J Manners | | 1 |
| | Hon Mr Twisleton | 1 | | | Mr E B Hartopp | | 1 |
| Cambridgehire | Mr F Mowatt | | 1 | | Mr Frewen | | 1 |
| | Hon E York | | 1 | Leicesterhire, S. | Lord Carson | | 1 |
| | Mr E Ball | | 1 | | Mr O W Packs | | 1 |
| Cambridge Univer. | Mr H J Adeane | | 1 | Leominster | Mr G Hardy | | 1 |
| | Mr Walpole | | 1 | | Hon C B Hanbury | | 1 |
| | Mr A B Beraford Hope | | 1 | | Mr T Galton | 1 | |
| Canterbury | Mr Selwyn | | 1 | Lewes ... | Mr H Fitzroy | | 1 |
| | Sir W Somerville | 1 | | | Mr H Brand | | 1 |
| | Hon. H B Johnstone | | 1 | | Sir C W Blunt | | 1 |
| Cardiff ... | Lord H Lennox | 1 | | Lichfield ... | Mr Paul Amphlett | | 1 |
| | Colonel Stewart | 1 | | | Lord A Paget | 1 | |
| Cardigan ... | Mr E Pryse | 1 | | Lincoln ... | Captain Anson | | 1 |
| Cardiganhire | Colonel Powell | | 1 | | Major Sibthorp | | 1 |
| | Mr A H S Davies | | 1 | | Mr Heneage | | 1 |
| | Mr Chambers | | 1 | | Mr Hinde Palmer | | 1 |
| | Mr Lloyd | | 1 | Lincolnshire, North | Sir M Cholmeley | | 1 |
| | | | | | Mr J B Stanhope | | 1 |
| | | | | Lincolnshire, South | Sir J Trollope | | 1 |
| | | | | | Mr A Willson | | 1 |
| | | | | | Mr G H Packe | | 1 |
| | | | | Liakard ... | Mr W Carew | | 1 |
| | | | | | Mr M Gray | | 1 |
| | | | | Liverpool ... | Mr T B Horsfall | | 1 |
| | | | | | Mr J O Ewart | | 1 |
| | | | | London, City | Lord J Russell | | 1 |
| | | | | | Baron L Rothschild | | 1 |

| Places. | Names. | L. | C. | Places. | Names. | L. | C. | Places. | Names. | L. | C. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|----|----|--------------------------|--------------------------|----|----|----------------------|-------------------------|----|----|
| Ludlow ... | Sir J Duke ... | 1 | | Pontefract ... | Mr M Milnes ... | 1 | | Tewkesbury ... | Hon F Lygon ... | 1 | 1 |
| Lyme Regis ... | Mr R W Crawford ... | 1 | | | Mr W Wood ... | 1 | | Thetford ... | Mr J Martin ... | 1 | |
| Lymington ... | Lord Stanley ... | 1 | | | Mr S Woolfe ... | 1 | | | Lord Euston ... | 1 | |
| Lynn Regis ... | Colonel Herbert ... | 1 | | Poole, Dorsetshire ... | Mr Overend ... | 1 | | Thirak ... | Mr A Baring ... | 1 | |
| Macclesfield ... | Mr B Botfield ... | 1 | | Portsmouth ... | Mr Danby Seymour ... | 1 | | Tiverton ... | Sir W G Gallwey ... | 1 | |
| Maidstone ... | Mr J W Treeby ... | 1 | | | Sir F Baring ... | 1 | | Totnes ... | Lord Palmerston ... | 1 | |
| Maldon ... | Mr W Pinney ... | 1 | | | Admiral Keppel ... | 1 | | | Hon G Denman ... | 1 | |
| Malmesbury ... | Mr W A Mackinnon ... | 1 | | Preston ... | Sir J Elphinstone ... | 1 | | Tower Hamlets ... | Earl Gifford ... | 1 | |
| Malton ... | Mr B Moore ... | 1 | | | Hon T Bruce ... | 1 | | Truro ... | Mr T Mills ... | 1 | |
| Manchester ... | Lord Stanley ... | 1 | | Radnor Boroughs ... | Mr C P Grenfell ... | 1 | | | Mr Dunn ... | 1 | |
| Marlborough ... | Mr J H Gurney ... | 1 | | Radnorshire ... | Mr R A Cross ... | 1 | | Tynemouth ... | Mr A S Ayrton ... | 1 | |
| Marlow, Great ... | Mr E C Egerton ... | 1 | | Reading ... | Sir J C Lewis ... | 1 | | Wakefield ... | Mr O S Butler ... | 1 | |
| Marylebone ... | Sir W Yardley ... | 1 | | | Sir J B Walsh ... | 1 | | Wallingford ... | Mr A Smith ... | 1 | |
| Merionethshire ... | Mr Brocklehurst ... | 1 | | Reigate ... | Mr Keating ... | 1 | | Walsall ... | Captain Vivian ... | 1 | |
| Merthyr Tydvil ... | Mr C Buckstone ... | 1 | | Retford (East) ... | Mr Pigott ... | 1 | | Wareham ... | Mr M Smith, QC ... | 1 | |
| Middlesex ... | Mr W Lee ... | 1 | | Richmond ... | Mr R A Benson ... | 1 | | Warwick ... | Mr J H Murchison ... | 1 | |
| Midhurst ... | Mr E Harcourt ... | 1 | | Ripon ... | Hon W J Monson ... | 1 | | Warwickshire, N. ... | Mr H Taylor ... | 1 | |
| Monmouth Borough ... | Mr J Wardlaw ... | 1 | | Rochdale ... | Mr W T M'Cullagh ... | 1 | | Warwickshire, S. ... | Mr J O Charlesworth ... | 1 | |
| Monmouthshire ... | Mr T S Western ... | 1 | | Rochester ... | Mr H Lamb ... | 1 | | Warrington ... | Mr H Leatham ... | 1 | |
| Montgomery Dis- trict ... | Mr Peacock ... | 1 | | | Mr M Wyvill ... | 1 | | Warwick ... | Mr R Malins ... | 1 | |
| Montgomeryshire ... | Lieut-Colonel Meyrick ... | 1 | | Rutlandshire ... | Mr J Greenwood ... | 1 | | Westbury ... | Mr O Forster ... | 1 | |
| Morpeth ... | Lord Andover ... | 1 | | | Mr J A Warre ... | 1 | | Westminster ... | Mr C Bagnall ... | 1 | |
| Newark ... | Hon C W Fitzwilliam ... | 1 | | Rye ... | Mr Cobden ... | 1 | | Westmoreland ... | Mr J H Calcraft ... | 1 | |
| | Mr J Brown ... | 1 | | Salford ... | Mr G Mitchell ... | 1 | | | Mr Drax ... | 1 | |
| | Mr T Bazley ... | 1 | | Salisbury ... | Mr G H Money ... | 1 | | Weymouth ... | Mr G Greenall ... | 1 | |
| | Mr A Heywood ... | 1 | | Sandwich ... | Mr P W Martin ... | 1 | | Whitby ... | Mr G W Repton ... | 1 | |
| | Lord E Bruce ... | 1 | | | Mr Serjeant Kinglake ... | 1 | | Whitehaven ... | Mr E Greaves ... | 1 | |
| | Mr H Baring ... | 1 | | Scarborough ... | Hon G Noel ... | 1 | | Wigan ... | Mr Newdegate ... | 1 | |
| | Colonel Williams ... | 1 | | | Hon G Heathcote ... | 1 | | | Mr Spooner ... | 1 | |
| | Colonel Knox ... | 1 | | Shrewsbury ... | Mr W A Mackinnon ... | 1 | | | Mr O Mordaunt ... | 1 | |
| | Mr Probyn ... | 1 | | | Mr H Paul ... | 1 | | | Mr N P Shirley ... | 1 | |
| | Sir B Hall ... | 1 | | Shropshire, N. ... | Mr Giesler ... | 1 | | | Sir W G Hayter ... | 1 | |
| | Mr E James ... | 1 | | | Mr W N Massey ... | 1 | | | Mr H Jolliffe ... | 1 | |
| | Mr W E Wynne ... | 1 | | Shropshire, S. ... | Mr H Ashworth ... | 1 | | | Colonel Forester ... | 1 | |
| | Mr H A Bruce ... | 1 | | | General Buckley ... | 1 | | | Mr M Gaskell ... | 1 | |
| | Mr R Hanbury ... | 1 | | Stafford ... | Mr M Marsh ... | 1 | | | Sir Lopes M Lopes ... | 1 | |
| | Mr G Byng ... | 1 | | | Mr J Chapman ... | 1 | | | Sir De Lacy Evans ... | 1 | |
| | Mr J Hardy ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, N. ... | Lord C Paget ... | 1 | | | Sir J Shelley ... | 1 | |
| | Mr W T Mitford ... | 1 | | | Mr Huggins ... | 1 | | | Colonel Lowther ... | 1 | |
| | Mr C Bailey ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, South ... | Sir J Ferguson ... | 1 | | | Earl Bective ... | 1 | |
| | Mr O Morgan ... | 1 | | | Mr W D Lewis ... | 1 | | | Colonel Freeston ... | 1 | |
| | Colonel Somerset ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Sir J V Johnstone ... | 1 | | | Mr Campbell ... | 1 | |
| | Mr D Pugh ... | 1 | | | Mr J Dent ... | 1 | | | Lord Grey de Wilton ... | 1 | |
| | Mr H W Wynn ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Hon W F Denison ... | 1 | | | Mr G R Brookes ... | 1 | |
| | Sir G Grey ... | 1 | | | Hon C Dancombe ... | 1 | | | Sir B Stephenson ... | 1 | |
| | Lord Lincoln ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Mr G J Cayley ... | 1 | | | Mr G Lyall ... | 1 | |
| | Mr J Handley ... | 1 | | | Mr G G Glynn ... | 1 | | | Mr F S Powell ... | 1 | |
| | Mr G Hodgkinson ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Mr G G Glynn ... | 1 | | | Mr H Woods ... | 1 | |
| | Mr W Jackson ... | 1 | | | Mr G Hadfield ... | 1 | | | Hon Colonel Lindsay ... | 1 | |
| | Mr S Christy ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Sir C Barrell ... | 1 | | | Mr C O Clifford ... | 1 | |
| | Mr Haymen ... | 1 | | | Mr S Cave ... | 1 | | | Mr Antrobus ... | 1 | |
| | Mr Headlam ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Captain M Turner ... | 1 | | | Mr S Eustous ... | 1 | |
| | Mr Ridley ... | 1 | | | Mr H W Pemberton ... | 1 | | | Right Hon S Herbert ... | 1 | |
| | Mr P A Taylor ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Mr Slaney ... | 1 | | | Lord H Thynne ... | 1 | |
| | Mr E Flower ... | 1 | | | Mr Tomline ... | 1 | | | Mr J S East ... | 1 | |
| | Mr W M Cook ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Mr R B Oakley ... | 1 | | | Mr T Fleming ... | 1 | |
| | Mr R W Kennard ... | 1 | | | Hon R C Hill ... | 1 | | | Mr J B Carter ... | 1 | |
| | Mr P Powys ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Sir B Leighton ... | 1 | | | Mr G Shaw Lefevre ... | 1 | |
| | Mr Howes ... | 1 | | | Mr Ormsby Gore ... | 1 | | | Mr W Vansittart ... | 1 | |
| | Colonel Coke ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Lord Newport ... | 1 | | | Mr G M Hope ... | 1 | |
| | Mr B Gardon ... | 1 | | | Hon R W Clive ... | 1 | | | Mr C W Grenfell ... | 1 | |
| | Mr P Bentinck ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Sir W Miles ... | 1 | | | Mr C Villiers ... | 1 | |
| | Mr W B Wrightson ... | 1 | | | Mr W F Knatchbull ... | 1 | | | Sir E Bethell ... | 1 | |
| | Mr O H Mills ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Mr C A Moodie ... | 1 | | | Lord A Churchill ... | 1 | |
| | Mr V Smith ... | 1 | | | Sir A Hood ... | 1 | | | Mr W Laslett ... | 1 | |
| | Mr C Gilpin ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Mr Willcox ... | 1 | | | Mr O Ricardo ... | 1 | |
| | Mr J T Mackenzie ... | 1 | | | Mr Weguelin ... | 1 | | | Mr J H Foley ... | 1 | |
| | Lord Burghley ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Mr Green ... | 1 | | | Mr Calthorpe ... | 1 | |
| | Mr G W Hunt ... | 1 | | | Mr Ingham ... | 1 | | | Lord Elmley ... | 1 | |
| | Mr Fitzpatrick Vernon ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Mr J T Wawn ... | 1 | | | Mr F W Knight ... | 1 | |
| | Colonel Cartwright ... | 1 | | | Sir C Napier ... | 1 | | | Mr G Dashwood ... | 1 | |
| | Mr R Knightley ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Mr John Locke ... | 1 | | | Mr T Smith ... | 1 | |
| | Lord Lovaine ... | 1 | | | Mr A Pellatt ... | 1 | | | Mr Wakin ... | 1 | |
| | Lord Oskulton ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Lord Ingestre ... | 1 | | | Mr Young ... | 1 | |
| | Mr H G Liddell ... | 1 | | | Mr J A Wise ... | 1 | | | Sir B Lacon ... | 1 | |
| | Mr W B Beaumont ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Mr Alderman Sidney ... | 1 | | | Sir H Stacey ... | 1 | |
| | Lord Bury ... | 1 | | | Mr C B Alderley ... | 1 | | | Mr Westhead ... | 1 | |
| | Mr Schneider ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Mr S Child ... | 1 | | | Mr Leyard ... | 1 | |
| | Sir S Bignold ... | 1 | | | Mr H H Foley ... | 1 | | | Colonel Smyth ... | 1 | |
| | Mr O Lambington ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Mr W O Forster ... | 1 | | | Lord Hotham ... | 1 | |
| | Mr C Paget ... | 1 | | | Sir S Northcote ... | 1 | | | Hon A Dancombe ... | 1 | |
| | Mr Meller ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Lord R Cecil ... | 1 | | | Sir J W Rameson ... | 1 | |
| | Mr Ernest Jones ... | 1 | | | Mr A J Karshaw ... | 1 | | | Mr F Crossley ... | 1 | |
| | Mr T Beasley ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Mr J H Smith ... | 1 | | | Mr J S Worsley ... | 1 | |
| | Lord R Clinton ... | 1 | | | Hon. Lewman Gower ... | 1 | | | Hon W H Dancombe ... | 1 | |
| | Lord Newark ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Mr J L Ricardo ... | 1 | | | Mr E S Cayley ... | 1 | |
| | Mr W H Barrow ... | 1 | | | Mr Pope ... | 1 | | | | | |
| | Mr Cobbett ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Mr Horsman ... | 1 | | | | | |
| | Mr J T Hibbert ... | 1 | | | Mr Scrope ... | 1 | | | | | |
| | Mr Cardwell ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Sir F Kelly ... | 1 | | | | | |
| | Mr Langton ... | 1 | | | Lord Henniker ... | 1 | | | | | |
| | Mr Henley ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Colonel A S Adair ... | 1 | | | | | |
| | Colonel North ... | 1 | | | Lord Jernyn ... | 1 | | | | | |
| | Mr G Harcourt ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Major Parker ... | 1 | | | | | |
| | Mr Gladstone ... | 1 | | | Mr G Hudson ... | 1 | | | | | |
| | Sir W Heathcote ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Mr Lindsey ... | 1 | | | | | |
| | Sir J Owen ... | 1 | | | Mr Fenwick ... | 1 | | | | | |
| | Lord Emily ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Mr T Alcock ... | 1 | | | | | |
| | Mr T G Baring ... | 1 | | | Mr Locke King ... | 1 | | | | | |
| | Mr J H Gurney ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Mr H Drummond ... | 1 | | | | | |
| | Mr H Gwyn ... | 1 | | | Mr Briscoe ... | 1 | | | | | |
| | Mr J L Foster ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Lord Peverney ... | 1 | | | | | |
| | Mr J Wyld ... | 1 | | | Earl of March ... | 1 | | | | | |
| | Mr W Wells ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Mr H Wyndham ... | 1 | | | | | |
| | Mr T Hankey ... | 1 | | | Mr L L Dellwyn ... | 1 | | | | | |
| | Mr Wingfield ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Sir R Peel ... | 1 | | | | | |
| | Sir W Jolliffe ... | 1 | | | Lord Raynham ... | 1 | | | | | |
| | Lord Vallerfort ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Mr W T S Daniel ... | 1 | | | | | |
| | Mr Collier ... | 1 | | | Mr Labouchere ... | 1 | | | | | |
| | Mr White ... | 1 | | Staffordshire, S. ... | Mr W Beadon ... | 1 | | | | | |
| | | | | | Mr A Mills ... | 1 | | | | | |
| | | | | | Mr G C Bentinck ... | 1 | | | | | |
| | | | | | Sir John S Treawny ... | 1 | | | | | |
| | | | | | Mr A G Russell ... | 1 | | | | | |

SCOTLAND.

| Places. | Names. | L. | C. |
|----------------------|-----------------------|----|----|
| Abenden ... | Colonel Sykes ... | 1 | |
| Abendmahine ... | Lord Hailes ... | 1 | |
| Argyleshire ... | Mr A S Finlay ... | 1 | |
| Ayr District ... | Mr Crauford ... | 1 | |
| Ayrshire ... | Lord J Stuart ... | 1 | |
| Banffshire ... | Mr A T Boyle ... | 1 | |
| Berwickshire ... | Mr Duff Gordon ... | 1 | |
| Bute ... | Mr Robertson ... | 1 | |
| Caithness ... | Mr J S Wortley ... | 1 | |
| Clackmannan ... | Mr Traill ... | 1 | |
| Dumfriesshire ... | Mr W P Adam ... | 1 | |
| Dumfries ... | Mr P B Smollett ... | 1 | |
| Dumfries ... | Mr Bontine ... | 1 | |
| Dumfries ... | Mr H Johnstone ... | 1 | |
| Dumfries ... | Mr Ewart ... | 1 | |
| Dumfries ... | Sir G Ogilvy ... | 1 | |
| Edinburgh ... | Mr Moncrieff ... | 1 | |
| Edinburgh ... | Mr Black ... | 1 | |
| Edinburghshire ... | Earl of Dalkeith ... | 1 | |
| Elgin District ... | Mr G Duff ... | 1 | |
| Elginshire ... | Mr O Bruce ... | 1 | |
| Falkirk District ... | Mr Merry ... | 1 | |
| Fife ... | Mr Wemyss ... | 1 | |
| Fife ... | Lord Loughborough ... | 1 | |

| Places. | Names. | L. | C. |
|--------------------|---------------------|----|----|
| Forfarshire | Lord Duncan | 1 | |
| Glasgow | Mr Buchanan | 1 | |
| | Mr Dalgleish | 1 | |
| Greenock | Mr Dunlop | 1 | |
| Haddington Dist. | Sir F Davis | 1 | |
| Haddingtonshire | Lord Elcho | 1 | |
| Inverness District | Mr Matheson | 1 | |
| | Mr Campbell | 1 | |
| Invernessshire | Mr Baillie | 1 | |
| Kilmarnock | Mr Bouvier | 1 | |
| Kincardineshire | General Arbuthnot | 1 | |
| Kirkcaldy District | Colonel Ferguson | 1 | |
| | Mr W V Harcourt | 1 | |
| Kirkcudbright | Mr Mackie | 1 | |
| Lanarkshire | Sir T Colebrooke | 1 | |
| Leith District | Mr Miller | 1 | |
| | Mr Macfie | 1 | |
| Linlithgowshire | Captain W Hamilton | 1 | |
| Montrose | Mr Baxter | 1 | |
| Orkney & Shetland | Mr F Dundas | 1 | |
| Paisley | Mr C Ewing | 1 | |
| Peeblesshire | Sir G Montgomery | 1 | |
| Perth | Mr Kinnsaird | 1 | |
| Perthshire | Mr W Stirling | 1 | |
| Renfrewshire | Sir M S Stewart | 1 | |
| Ross and Cromarty | Sir J Matheson | 1 | |
| Roxburghshire | Sir W Scott | 1 | |
| St. Andrew's | Mr E Ellice | 1 | |
| Selkirkshire | Mr E Lockhart | 1 | |
| | Mr J N Murray | 1 | |
| Stirling | Mr Caird | 1 | |
| Stirlingshire | Mr P Blackburn | 1 | |
| Sutherlandshire | Marquis of Stafford | 1 | |
| Wick District | Mr S Laing | 1 | |
| Wigton District | Sir W Dunbar | 1 | |
| Wigtonshire | Sir A Agnew | 1 | |

THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGHES.

CITY OF LONDON.—Mr. Baring having declined to stand, the Conservatives determined to put up Lord Stanley alone, who it appears has been too ill to receive a deputation from his friends. The noble lord, however, declined the honour in a letter from which the following is an extract:—

Various circumstances, however, have forced on me the conviction that I ought not to come forward as a candidate for the representation of the city, even were success assured, and were it certain that I should be able to retain, on a future occasion, the support of all by whom I might be supported now. The claims of so vast and important a constituency must necessarily interfere with the due performance of those official functions for which even at present the utmost energies that I can put forth barely suffice. It would be neither satisfactory to myself nor just to the electors that I should accept the office of their representative on the implied condition of leaving unfulfilled many of the duties which that office imposes; nor could I reasonably expect that such a condition would be assented to by those whose interests it affected.

It would not be possible for me, engaged as I am, to enter upon a canvass or to attend meetings of the electors; and I cannot but be aware that to engage in a contest without those preliminaries would be greatly to increase the risk of failure.

On all these grounds I feel compelled to decline availing myself of the very flattering offer which you have made me.

It seems that the requisition to his lordship was signed by over 2,000 electors. Lord Stanley's committee, in publishing his letter, stated that while this letter intimated his lordship's inability to take any active steps as a candidate, they believed that it justified them in entertaining the confident assurance that he would, if elected, unhesitatingly accept the representation of the City in Parliament; and that they were, therefore, fully resolved to continue their efforts to place him at the head of the poll at the ensuing election. On Saturday, however, his lordship's name was formally withdrawn. There will consequently be no opposition to the Liberal candidates.

FINCHBURY.—In this borough the contest will be most severe, a large amount of personal feeling being mixed up in the matter. Mr. Cox considers himself aggrieved, because Sir Morton Peto came forward as a candidate; but the electors naturally ask themselves who constituted Finchbury a close borough. The supporters of Mr. Cox having adopted the ill-judged course of preventing his opponent from being heard at any public meeting, this has recoiled upon Mr. Cox's party, and as all Englishmen like the principle of fair play this course of proceeding has secured Sir M. Peto many votes. Mr. Cox, however, denies that he had anything to do with this conduct, and he is entitled to belief. On Saturday evening a public meeting of the electors of the borough was held at Highbury Barn Tavern, for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr. T. S. Duncombe, Mr. Moreland in the chair. The following resolution was adopted unanimously:—

That having regard to the consistent and independent conduct of Thomas Blingsby Duncombe, Esq., during the twenty-five years he has represented this borough in Parliament, and the services he has rendered to the cause of civil and religious liberty, and confident that he will contribute to the success of a really honest Reform Bill, this meeting pledges itself to use every exertion to secure his re-election.

We believe there is little doubt of the return of Mr. Duncombe and Sir Morton Peto. There are now 21,951 registered voters on the books as compared with 20,626 last year. At the last election the total number polling was 10,368—or about half the constituency—of whom 1,404 plumped for Mr. Cox, 1,117 for Sergeant Parry, 482 for Major Reed, and 319 for Duncombe.

GREENWICH.—The contest for this borough promises to be of a determined character. Mr. Montagu Chambers, Q.C., having, on Saturday, issued a

lengthened address to the electors, declaring that, after much deliberation and some self-denial, he has finally relinquished any intention of offering himself for election by any other constituency, and entirely places himself in the hands of those of the electors of Greenwich who entertain the conviction that his Parliamentary services as a representative of the borough will be acceptable to a large majority of the Liberal electors. A Conservative candidate has, after much threatening, actually appeared in the field. Captain Sir J. Heron Maxwell has put forth an address.

LAMBETH.—Mr. F. Doulton has retired from the contest, and the only candidates now before the constituency are Mr. Williams and Mr. Roupell, the two members who sat for the borough in the last Parliament. Mr. Doulton, in an address to the electors yesterday, announced his withdrawal. He states that Mr. Williams having on the 7th inst. publicly intimated that in the impaired state of his health it was not his intention again to solicit the suffrages of the electors, he had been induced to come forward as a candidate in compliance with a numerous signed requisition. Mr. Williams, however, having subsequently withdrawn his resignation and again appeared as a candidate, "thus provoking (says Mr. Doulton) by his vacillation a contest which was fast becoming one of the most acrimonious that had ever occurred in the borough," his (Mr. Doulton's) sense of what was due to the constituency, as well as his own self-respect, had led him to decline continuing a purely personal contest, which, he says, would array the friends of the Liberal cause in the borough in bitter hostility towards each other. At a meeting of Mr. Doulton's committee held on Monday, Thomas Winterbotham, Esq., in the chair, it was moved by Robert Taylor, Esq., and seconded by H. R. Ellington, Esq., and resolved unanimously—

That this meeting has heard with deep regret from Mr. Doulton that notwithstanding the spontaneous and enthusiastic support he has received from all parts of the borough, yet, under the unexpectedly painful circumstances in which the constituency and his friends are placed by the extraordinary conduct of Mr. Williams, and having ascertained that the contest is assuming a personal bitterness among former friends, greatly to be deplored, he has determined to retire from a contest, in which no political principle is involved, in order to avoid a division in the Liberal ranks; and this meeting expresses its undiminished confidence in Mr. Doulton, and pledges itself to give him its strenuous support on a future occasion.

On Monday afternoon, at three o'clock, an open-air "demonstration," as it was called, was held in the interest of Mr. Williams in front of the entrance to Vauxhall gardens. Mr. Williams attended and addressed the meeting during a pelting shower of rain. He denied a statement put forward by Mr. Doulton that he had been the cause of the contest, for he knew several gentlemen who were ready to start if he had not, in deference to what he might call a demand of a considerable part of the electors, come to the determination again to stand.

SOUTHWARK.—Mr. Apaley Pellatt addressed a meeting on Monday evening at the Literary Institution. Mr. Pellatt said he was in favour of a policy of non-intervention in foreign affairs, but though a friend to peace he would never consent to allow the country to run the risk of being insulted from a mere feeling of economy. (Cheers.) He would vote for the abolition of the paper duty. A vote of confidence in Mr. Pellatt's fitness for the post of representative of the borough was proposed at the conclusion of the meeting, and carried unanimously. Mr. Locke addressed meetings in the course of the day, at the Bridge House Hotel and the Equestrian Tavern; as did also Sir Charles Napier, at Lower-road, Deptford, and Jamaica-row, Bermondsey.

WESTMINSTER.—Mr. Wakley, the coroner, has declined to stand till there is another vacancy.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.

AYLESBURY.—One of the three Conservative candidates, Captain Brine, finding his position hopeless, has retired. Mr. Bernard, the sitting member, is likely to be again returned, the contest now lying between Mr. S. G. Smith (Conservative) and Mr. T. Vernon Wentworth (Liberal).

BANBURY.—The announcement of the retirement of Mr. Alderman Allen (Conservative) from the contest in this borough is stated to have been incorrect.

BEVERLEY.—Mr. Digby Seymour, the Recorder of Newcastle, is a candidate for this borough on the Liberal interest; the three other candidates are all Conservatives.

BIRMINGHAM.—A third candidate has appeared to solicit the suffrages of this constituency in the person of Mr. T. D. Acland, who represented West Somerset from 1837 to 1847. He states in his address:—

I am favourable to such an extension of the franchise in boroughs as shall admit the intelligent and responsible artisan to the electoral body. I do not believe in finality. I wish to see such measures adopted that every man may qualify himself, by prudence and self-improvement, to take a part in the Government of the country. Much has been said of late against aristocracy. There is an aristocracy of birth, of wealth, and of education; but there is also an aristocracy of working men, looked up to by their fellow-workmen, whose combined exertions are essential to the prosperity of England. None know better than they do that the strength of our free country lies in the hearty union of the best men of all classes, not in setting-alas against class. Believing that publicity is essential to the healthy exercise of responsible duty involving the interests of others, I dread the moral risks which appear to me inseparable from the ballot, but I abhor from my heart every species of intimidation, of coercion, and all forms of undue influence.

Mr. Bright and Mr. Scholesfield made their appearance on Saturday, and addressed two open-air meetings.

The carriage in which they rode was dragged by the people through the principal streets. The friends of Mr. Acland, the opposing candidate, are prosecuting a vigorous canvass, but without any hope of success.

BLACKBURN.—Mr. J. P. Murrugh, late M.P. for Bridport, at the request of a numerous signed petition, has issued his address, in which he promises to vote for a residential or home suffrage; also the Ballot, re-distribution of seats, abolition of Church-rates, and the admission of his Nonconformist brethren into the Universities and public schools. No other Liberal candidate has yet appeared. Mr. James Pilkington, the present member, has tendered his resignation. The seat of Mr. Hornby, the Conservative, is safe.

BOLTON.—In consequence of the disunion amongst the Reformers in this Borough, Captain Gray, the Conservative candidate, has had the field almost to himself. It appears, however, that Mr. Thomasson has withdrawn. Mr. Crook again stands. At a meeting held a few days ago Mr. Robert Heywood stated that Mr. Barnes had placed in his hands a letter stating his willingness to retire, rather than be the cause of disunion amongst the Reformers, in the complicated state of the Reformers in the borough—willing to make the way clear to united action. The letter had been submitted to a number of leading gentlemen, the friends of both Mr. Barnes and Mr. Crook, and they considered it desirable he should not be allowed to withdraw. The meeting adopted the following resolution:—

That this meeting offers to Joseph Crook, Esq., the expression of its thanks for his valuable services as one of the representatives of this borough in the late Parliament, and assures him of its continued confidence, concluding by requesting him and Mr. Thomas Barnes to become the Liberal candidates at the forthcoming election.

The resolution was received with frequent rounds of applause.

BRIGHTON.—Sir Alan M'Nab, ex-Premier of Canada, has come forward as a Conservative candidate.

BRISTOL.—Mr. Handel Cosham has declined to come forward, and has thrown the weight of his influence into the scale in favour of the late members—Messrs. Berkeley and Langton. Their return is considered certain.

BUTESHIRE.—Mr. Wortley, in a second address to the electors of Bute, is desirous to be returned for that place, till such time as he sees whether his contest at the West Riding is successful, and it remains for the electors to say whether they will agree to this very cool proposal.

CARLISLE.—A great open-air meeting, numbering 4,000 or 5,000 persons, was held on Friday night in the Market-place, Carlisle. Sir James Graham read to the meeting passages from the Queen's Speech, pointing out that they made no mention of reform. The real question at issue, he said, was whether they would have Lord Derby without reform to rule them, or whether they would have a large extension of the suffrage and a redistribution of seats. He was not a convert to the ballot; but by returning his friend and relative, Mr. Lawson, they would confirm what he had stated to the House of Commons, that there was a strong desire for its adoption. Mr. Wilks proposed, and Dr. Evans seconded, a resolution thanking Sir James Graham for his independent conduct in Parliament, and strongly declaring the desire of the people of Carlisle for the ballot. The resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Lawson briefly addressed the assembly.

CHESTER.—A correspondent, in referring to Mr. Salisbury's opinions in favour of the total abolition of Church-rates, says that his election is considered safe. The canvass has been more than satisfactory. He has promises of 500 plumpers. The number of electors is about 2,000.

COCKERMOUTH.—Major G. Thompson has announced himself a candidate on Liberal principles. Lord Naas (Conservative) and Mr. Steel (Liberal), the present members, solicit re-election.

COLERAINE.—The independent Presbyterian electors are stated to be arrayed against Dr. Boyd, the Derbyite candidate, and are determined to support Alderman Humphrey (Liberal).

DERBY.—There are four candidates in the field—Mr. Baas and Mr. Beale, the late members, Mr. W. M. James and Mr. H. Raikes. The three first-named gentlemen are Liberals, while Mr. Raikes professes Conservative opinions.

DROGHEDA.—Mr. Wm. Kerthland has issued an address on independent principles. Mr. M'Cann is, however, likely to unite all sections of the Liberal party in his re-election. He comes forward again at the request of the Catholic Primates.

DUMFRIES (DISTRICT).—Mr. William Ewart, who has for a long series of years represented these burghs in Parliament, has met with an opponent in the person of Captain Walker, of Crawfordton. Captain Walker appears from the tone of his addresses to be a Ministerialist, only that he thinks the borough franchise, as well as the county franchise, might be safely lowered.

EVERHAM.—Mr. Edwin Chadwick, who announced himself as a candidate for this borough last week, has retired, being supported by neither party. His place, however, has been supplied by Mr. Locock, late a candidate for Dudley and Wallingford on Liberal-Conservative principles.

HALIFAX.—On Tuesday evening, the Liberal candidates, Sir Charles Wood and Mr. James Stansfeld, jun., met their supporters in the Oddfellows' Hall, which was crowded to excess. Mr. John Crossley occupied the chair. Sir Charles Wood was warmly received on presenting himself, and addressed the meeting in a speech extending over nearly two hours. Mr. Stansfeld, who is a more advanced Liberal than

Sir Charles, said that he was prepared to support Mr. Bright's bill, but, if that could not be carried, he would support such a measure of reform as should be found practicable. Both gentlemen were asked various questions. Mr. Frank Crossley took leave of his constituents in a very feeling address; and a vote of thanks was passed to the hon. gentleman for his services.

LEICESTER.—The Conservative candidate, Mr. Unwin Heygate, is fairly in the field. He addressed a numerous meeting on Tuesday evening at the Bell Hotel. There are now four candidates—three Liberals and a Conservative, and the contest is expected to be a very exciting one. The Liberal party are united in support of Mr. John Biggs, but the contest is brought about through a division as to who shall be his colleague. Mr. Harris, who was the means of defeating Sir Joshua Walsley, is opposed by Dr. Noble, and the doctor is countenanced by the advanced Liberals, who have decided by public meeting to secure the return of Messrs. Biggs and Noble.

LEITH BURGHS.—Mr. Macfie, one of the candidates of the Leith Burghs, having in his first speech to the electors expressed his intention not to vote for the abolition of the Maynooth grant, except on the principle of compensation, and having referred to several members of the executive council of the Evangelical Alliance (of which council the candidate is a member) as having acknowledged the justice of that principle at the recent Liverpool conference, communication has been held with Sir Culling Eardley, Mr. Spooner, and others, on the subject. Sir Culling, in a telegram to Mr. Macfie, says:—

The basis of my proposal was compensation, not to the Roman Catholic body, but to certain Roman Catholics having certain statutory vested interests as students. The curriculum is for eight years. For eight years I propose that the nation should pay the cost of the college.

On the other hand, Mr. Spooner writes in reply to the Rev. W. Graham:—

I am decidedly opposed to any grant of money by way of compromise. It would only be a permanent continuance of a great national sin.

(Continued on page 332).

Postscript.

Wednesday, April 27, 1859.

THE IMPENDING WAR.

MESSAGE TO THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

PARIS, TUESDAY, 4.20 P.M. (Arrived in London this morning, 12.15 a.m.)—At one o'clock to-day the Corps Legislatif was assembled to receive the communication announced by Government. Count Walewski read to the Chambers an exposition of the negotiations which had taken place. The Count then went on to say: "The Chambers would observe that if the Emperor makes war it is because he has been forced and constrained so to do by the aggressive conduct of Austria. In the negotiations every possible moderation had been used by France." Count Moray, President of the Corps Legislatif, expressed the hope that war would be limited to Italy, and would not be one of revolution or of conquest. M. Baroche then presented a project of law for a loan of 500 million francs; and for raising the contingent of 1858 to 140,000 men.

The Bourse is very flat, and all securities offered. Renten, 62½, 75c.

"We are assured," says the *Paris*, "that the Emperor and Prince Napoleon will leave on Wednesday evening next to join the army. The Aides-de-Camp who will accompany them have been already appointed."

The following is from the Paris correspondence of the *Morning Herald*:—

Here in Paris the war is extremely popular among the lower classes, chiefly on account of its revolutionary character—but among the bourgeoisie the consternation can hardly be described. You may judge of the state of feeling among the moneyed classes by the fall in the Rente—which, within a week, has exceeded 5 per cent.

There are hardly any troops left in Paris. The number is insufficient for garrison duty, which is to-day performed by the gendarmes and National Guard.

A French squadron is ordered in all haste to the Adriatic.

It is expected that hostilities will not commence before the 27th.

The ultimatum sent by Austria to Piedmont was, it seems, only presented on the 25th; it fixes a delay of three days for an answer, and will therefore expire to-morrow. On Wednesday a body of French troops may be landed at Genoa; the two regiments that sailed from Toulon on Friday are supposed to have orders to land there, but I know nothing precise on the subject.

ARRIVAL OF FRENCH TROOPS AT GENOA.

The *Paris* of yesterday evening says:—"We are assured that French troops have arrived in Genoese waters."

THE AUSTRIAN INVASION.

PARIS, TUESDAY.—The Austrians were to enter Piedmont to-day, in three divisions, one by Piacenza, one by Pavia, and one by Mantova. The Pied-

montese were to defend themselves at Sena, and there wait for the French.

The *Austrian Correspondenz* states that the Prussian Cabinet had received previous information of the intention of Austria to deliver an ultimatum to Piedmont, and that therefore the continued and faithful union of Austria and Prussia is still to be hoped for.

TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

VIENNA, TUESDAY, NOON.—The Russians here state that an alliance offensive and defensive has been concluded between Russia and France. It is also credibly stated that French troops have already violated neutral territory in Savoy. The Sardinian reply to the Austrian ultimatum will be given at six o'clock this afternoon.

BERLIN, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 8.39 P.M.—This evening's edition of the *National Zeitung* states that a treaty offensive and defensive between Russia and France was concluded on Friday last, according to which Russia is to make her first mobilisation of four corps d'armée, two of which are to be advanced towards the Austrian, and two towards the Prussian frontier.

SARDINIA.

TURIN, APRIL 25.—In to-day's sitting of the Senate, Count Cavour presented a project of law, conferring upon the King all legislative and executive powers. The Count also said that Austria, in her ultimatum, declares that the refusal of Piedmont to yield to her demands will be regarded as a *casus belli*. The news of the military measures taken by France has aroused indescribable enthusiasm. The Sardinian universities have been closed.

TURIN, TUESDAY, APRIL 26.—A religious ceremony is to be solemnised in the Cathedral to-morrow, which will be attended by the King and the Deputies of the Chambers. After the ceremony, the King and his staff will leave for Alexandria.

The Austrians are making preparations for the passage of the Ticino.

NAPLES.

Advices have been received from Naples to the 23rd inst. Disturbances have taken place at Palermo, followed by numerous arrests. Letters received state that 300 individuals were seized.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, THURSDAY, APRIL 26.—Five Sardinian steamers on the Lago Maggiore, which had taken refuge in Switzerland, have been disarmed. Many members of noble families from Milan have arrived at Lugano, and numerous arrests have been made among the aristocracy.

THE PROTEST AGAINST THE AUSTRIAN ULTIMATUM.

The *Brussels Independent* publishes the following as a telegram from Berlin:—"There is a marked difference between the protests sent to Vienna by the three powers mentioned by the French *Moniteur*. The Russian protest is the most energetic. Prince Gortchakoff declares that the conduct of Austria is 'offensive.' The Prussian Government has not positively protested, but has expressed regret and declined all the responsibility of the consequences of Austria's proceedings."

THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.

The bill presented to the Turin Chambers is as follows:—

Art. 1. In case of war with the Empress of Austria the King shall be invested with all the legislative and executive powers, and they, under ministerial responsibility, take, by royal decree, all the measures necessary for the defence of the territory and our institutions.

Art. 2. The constitutional institutions remaining unchanged, the Government of the King shall have the power, during the war, provisionally to limit the freedom of the press, and individual liberty.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* says, that the communication was received with profound attention by the Chamber, and responded to with repeated cries of "Viva il Re." The Chamber immediately retired to the banquet to meet again at three p.m. The result of the meeting has been already communicated by telegraph.

The same journal announces that on the morning of the 23rd Count Brissac de St. Vrain, the Prussian Ambassador at Turin, had the honour of an audience of the King of Sardinia, to deliver to him a letter from the German Confederation.

It was said at Turin that M. de Kellerberg, the Austrian Minister, would wait the expiration of the delay accorded, and that before leaving he would deliver to the Government a declaration of war.

The division of General Forey embarks to-day at Toulon and Marseilles for Genoa, unless countermanded, and it is said that General McMahon, from Algiers, will be there to-day with about 20,000 men. The fine regiment, the 72nd—the fighting regiment of Vinoy's division—commanded by a

young Irishman, Colonel O'Malley, left their barracks at the Château d'Eau, on the Boulevard du Temple last evening, for Lyons and Toulon. The 48th, under Colonel Kennedy, has left Paris for Toulon.—*Letter from Paris.*

The Emperor, it is said, will not leave till next week—probably in ten days. The question of Government during his absence is the great one of the moment. There are, as I have said, two parties, but it is thought that Prince Jerome will remain as Lieutenant of the Empire, with his Council of Regency.—*Letter from Paris.*

The Duchess Regent of Parma intends to maintain strict neutrality, and to resist all Austrian or Piedmontese occupation of the Duchy.

General Niel left Paris on Monday to take the command of the 4th corps of the army of the Alps.

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

TUESDAY EVENING.—An extraordinary degree of excitement continues to prevail in the Stock Exchange. The variations are incessant, and of the most violent character. To-day, however, the fall has received a decided check. A rumour that Austria has consented to suspend her attack for fourteen days has sufficed to cause an instant rebound of 1½ per cent. in the English funds. Consols opened this morning with heaviness, at the four o'clock quotations of yesterday, the rise of ½ per cent. which took place after the recognised hours being thus effaced. The remarks made by Lord Derby at the Mansion House last night were the ostensible cause of the depression. A sudden rise of ½ per cent. followed, succeeded by a relapse of ½. At this point buyers came forward; a slight rally was reported from Paris; the rumour above referred to was put into circulation; and Consols sprang up nearly ½ per cent. The buoyancy was subsequently increased by several operations to close previous speculative sales, coupled with new purchases to the extent of 100,000; and at four o'clock Consols were supported at the best point of the day, being 1½ per cent. higher than at the same hour yesterday. Dealings were actively continued for an hour and a-half after the close of the establishment, but at that period the prevailing opinion was one of distrust, the movement of the Paris Bourse affording little countenance to the hopes previously excited. Of the rise established in Consols about ½ per cent. was consequently lost.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

BURY.—On Monday night last, at a meeting of the Liberal electors of Bury, a letter was read from Mr. R. N. Phillips, late M.P. for the borough, tendering his resignation, as that Mr. F. Peel will now be returned without a contest.

HUDDESFIELD.—At almost the last moment an opposition candidate has been found for Mr. E. Akroyd, who offers himself for re-election for this borough. The ultra-Liberals have prevailed upon Mr. E. A. Leatham, of Wakefield, brother of the Liberal candidate for the latter borough, to allow himself to be put in nomination. The nomination is fixed for Friday, and the poll for Saturday.

ROCHDALE.—The news of Sir A. Ramsey's withdrawal is confirmed.

SOUTHAMPTON.—There will, after all, be a contest for the representation of this borough. Mr. W. Digby Seymour, member of Newcastle, and late M.P. for Sunderland, addressed a public meeting on Monday night, at the Riding school. Mr. Seymour addressed an open-air meeting near the docks yesterday afternoon, and in the evening attended a meeting at Northam. It is pretty generally conjectured that the Tories will not put forth a candidate on or before the day of election.

STUDLAND.—Mr. Leckie addressed a numerous meeting on Monday night, and was received with great enthusiasm. The Tories are somewhat lavish in their expenditure, and it was broadly stated at the meeting that Mr. Leckie was being supplied from the Carlton. Mr. Leckie's supporters are extremely poor, and they are anxious to bring on the scene a villanous candidate as bad as Mr. Leckie.

An evening paper gives account of a report that an old woman living at Plinton has confessed that she is the woman who conveyed the carpetbag containing the mutilated remains of a human being over Waterloo-bridge, and lodged it on one of the buttresses of that structure. It is further stated that she has mentioned the names of two men by whom she was employed; and that the police are now engaged in investigating the matter.

The pensioners of Kilmacbridge had their annual vestry yesterday for the election of churchwardens, and there was the ordinary exciting scene, arising from the religious differences which continue to agitate the happy folk of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Liddell. The incumbent was in the chair, and Colonel Vardill and Mr. Westerton assisted his practice in strong language. Mr. Westerton was again nominated as a churchwarden, but he declined to serve.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

A very limited supply of home-grown wheat was on sale to-day. Owing to the prospect of a Continental war, home-grown wheat was in a very quiet state, with a fair demand. Foreign wheat was sold at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. per quarter, and some parcels were taken on speculation. Wheat is in a quiet state, and rather dearer. In the market of meal, the demand was not so great, and the price was not so high. The flour trade was quiet, and the price was not so high. The flour trade was quiet, and the price was not so high.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Thomas Hands," of Linton, Beds., writes:—"Allow me, through your paper, to warn the benevolent against an impostor calling himself the Rev. J. Francis, and collecting for a chapel at Kington, in Gloucestershire."

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1859.

SUMMARY.

A WEEK ago there were still some hopes that the peace of Europe might be preserved, and that the obstacles to the assembling of the Congress to settle the affairs of Italy might be eventually overcome. That sanguine expectation has been dissipated. Before now it is more than probable that the Austrian legions have crossed the Ticino, and that a European war has commenced.

The causes of this sudden and ominous turn in the course of events are as yet only partially revealed; but every day's news throws fresh light on the subject. Last week, it will be recollected, the King of Sardinia had, at the request of France, consented to the principle of disarmament before negotiation. While, however, this resolution was forming, Austria had despatched to Milan the terms of an ultimatum to be presented to the Court of Turin, the substance of which was flashed to every Court of Europe a day before the Austrian *sic-de-camp* had started from Milan on his momentous journey. There was time both for the Great Powers to give advice to Sardinia, and for Austria to recede from her menacing position. It appears, however, that the Sardinian concession has produced no change in the policy of the Court of Vienna. On Saturday the messenger of General Gyulai delivered the Austrian ultimatum at Turin requiring the King of Sardinia to reduce his army to a peace footing, and dissolve the free corps formed of Italian immigrants. Three days were given for a reply. The term has already expired.

No sooner was the news of the resolution of Austria received at Turin than the Chamber of Deputies was assembled. The King was, by an overwhelming majority, invested with the powers of Dictator, and it was decreed that the army should be placed on a war footing. It is remarkable that the prospect of an invasion has created little alarm in Turin, which is likely so soon to feel the full weight of Austrian vengeance. The enthusiasm of the nation is buoyed up by the hope of speedy succor from France. Indeed, the latest accounts lead to the belief that at least two French regiments had arrived at Genoa from Toulon. The summons to disarm has no doubt been refused. Yesterday, as we learn by telegram from Turin, the Austrians were preparing for the passage of the Ticino. The small army of the Piedmontese, unable to cope with the superior strength of the enemy, was to be concentrated around Alessandria.

Meanwhile our own Government has made one last effort to avert the impending war. On Monday a new proposition was despatched to Vienna and Paris by our Foreign Minister, "offering," as Lord Derby explained at the Mansion House, "to take up, on the part of England alone, the mediation at the point at which it was left by Lord Cowley, and to en-

deavour to arrange the differences between the two great Powers in dispute, subject to one of these two conditions—either an immediate, absolute, and simultaneous disarmament of the three Powers, France, Austria, and Sardinia, or a consent on the part of all the three, pending the result of the mediation, to retain their armies precisely in their present condition, and to maintain a position, if not of peace, at all events of inaction." It was most likely this new proposal that induced the Emperor Napoleon to postpone his message to the Corps Legislatif from Monday to yesterday. Lord Malmesbury's laudable effort to preserve peace must have proved unsuccessful. Yesterday the French Chamber assembled, and immediate war with Austria was the burden of the official statement. "The Chambers would observe," said Count Walewski, "that if the Emperor makes war, it is because he has been forced, and constrained so to do, by the aggressive conduct of Austria. In the negotiations every possible moderation has been used by France." The demand was made for a loan of 20,000,000, and for raising the contingent of 1858 to 140,000 men—a sure symptom that no common struggle is anticipated. The whole military force of France is moving south and east, either to cross the Alps, to be embarked at Toulon, or to form camps of observation on the Rhine frontier. At present, popular feeling goes with the Emperor, who has probably, ere this, left Paris to take the command of the great force destined for the campaign in Italy.

The time spent in delusive negotiations has been employed by the French Emperor in strengthening his alliance, as well as in completing his warlike preparations. On the same day that it is announced that war between France and Austria is inevitable, the world is informed that a treaty offensive and defensive between Russia and France was concluded on Friday last, according to which Russia is to make her first mobilisation of four *corps d'armée*, two of which are to be advanced towards the Austrian, and two towards the Prussian frontier.

This portentous fact gives a clue to the precipitancy of Austria in resolving to commence a war which was plainly inevitable, and explains what was before dark in respect to the negotiations of the last few weeks. It is evident that the Russian proposal of a Congress was merely a device for defeating a pacific settlement, and for enabling the Czar and the Emperor Napoleon to carry out their secret agreement. The entry of Russia into the field as the ally of France gives a new aspect to the whole question. It is impossible for Austria to stand alone against France, Russia, and Sardinia, combined. Either the Court of Vienna must consent to purchase peace at the expense of its Italian territory, and give up Lombardy and Venice to be apportioned among its foes, or fight out the battle by the aid of the German Confederation. Austrian submission or a European war are the only alternatives. We have great hopes that Prussia will in this emergency throw its weight into the scale of peace, by counselling Austria to surrender its Italian possessions. Only in this way are the hopes of Count Morny—that the war would be limited to Italy, and would not be one of revolution or conquest—likely to be realised.

The new and serious aspect of European affairs renders doubly important the maintenance by this country of a position of strict neutrality. We are glad to find that Lord Derby has disclaimed the inference drawn from his speech in the House of Lords that the Government is disposed to abandon that position. "Perfect and entire neutrality," it is a principle that embodies the feelings of all sections of the British people. "Even if the sword should be drawn," said his lordship, "if unhappily war should break out, England will maintain a watchful and an observant attitude—observant, not for the purpose of profiting by the weakness or the calamities of others, but for the purpose of discovering the slightest gleam of light that should break forth amid the gloom of war, and should disclose a reasonable probability of the dispersion of the clouds, and afford a ground of opportunity for the interposition of the pacific influence of England." A policy based upon this announcement cannot fail to meet with the approbation of the country.

We have no space to comment upon the election news of the week. The contests in the borough constituencies, which will take place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, promise to be unusually exciting. In nearly every town, great and small, Ministerial candidates have been put up. We trust, however, that the return this day of Sir Benjamin Hall and Mr. Edwin James unopposed for Marylebone may be taken as an omen of the success of the Liberal cause throughout the country.

W A R.

AUSTRIA, resolutely deaf to protests, delivered her ultimatum to Sardinia on Saturday last. She demands the immediate disarmament of that Italian Power, and the disbanding of her free corps. She awaits the answer to that demand—and it must be explicit and categorical—for three days. If it be satisfactory, she promises not to assail Sardinia—if unsatisfactory, her army will seek an answer for her in the Piedmontese plains and capital. Sardinia hastily convokes her Legislative Chambers, which, by an overwhelming vote, place all the resources of the kingdom at the disposal of the Government. Austria, probably, has at least 150,000 men, well armed and equipped, ready, at an hour's notice, to cross the Ticino. Between this military inundation and Turin, Sardinia cannot interpose, as a barrier, more than 50,000 men. Three or four days might suffice to place the capital of Piedmont in the possession of the Austrians. Behind the Alps, France is massing her legions. Taken by surprise, the Emperor Napoleon will probably find it impossible to prevent the Austrian eagle from swooping down upon her quarry. But a premature success will not go far to determine the results of the war now imminent. The ultimate issue! it would be presumptuous to anticipate—most likely, it will turn out to be something which, if it could but be foreseen, neither of the military despots would have risked a single regiment to obtain.

Equally difficult, as it appears to us, is a due apportionment of the responsibility which must attach to this precipitate and unnecessary disturbance of the peace of Europe. Whether the King of Sardinia, the Emperor of France, or the German Kaiser be most to blame, we know not—this only we know, that, in the case, at least, of the two great Powers, their people have not urged them into conflict. One cannot but reflect that if Austria strikes the first blow, it was France that launched the first provocation—and it was Sardinia that whispered the temptation into the ear of France. It is an affair of dynasty, not national interests, with all three. Royal and Imperial Houses cherish objects of ambition which cannot be made to harmonise. It is intimated that the Emperor of France and the King of Sardinia have already agreed by secret treaty upon partitioning Northern Italy between them. It is rumoured further, that Russia has signed a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with France, which bodes ill for Austria, and even British influence in Eastern Europe. What if the Czar also returns to the hereditary bent of Russian ambition? What if the Danubian Principalities, not to say Turkey itself, were, after all, to fall into the hands of the Northern Autocrat? What a satire would such an event be upon the eagerness of our statesmen to maintain "the balance of power!"

Should this war be unhappily commenced, it will be impossible, we fear, to confine it within Italian limits. It will probably involve the German Confederation and Russia long before it is concluded. The Treaty of Vienna will be torn to pieces—and some new distribution of territorial power on the Continent may be looked for. English statesmen, no doubt, however decidedly they may now protest their unwillingness to take part in this dynastic fray, will soon discover some irresistible diplomatic reasons for plunging into the contest. We fear the people of this country are not far-seeing enough to stand by and witness the demolition, even though it be but for a short time, of Great Britain's traditional foreign policy. Yet never was there a crisis of European affairs which more loudly called for "ministerial inactivity." Let the overbearing military despots, who curse their respective subjects with intolerable burdens and wretched government, run their destructive engines into each other, if they will! Let them exhaust themselves in contention over the spoils of crafty or violent ambition! Military despotism, if we do not instantly interfere, will not emerge from this internecine struggle, stronger than when it rushed into it, but weaker—that is to say, the power of the great reigning families, as against their own people, and the progress of freedom and humanity, will be awfully shattered before the war is over. Perhaps, by that time, military despotism will have ceased to be a possibility in Europe. Bankrupt exchequers, and discontented, because over-taxed, subjects, will but fill for dynastic despotism when its right arm has been broken by collision with its own kin. O that our people may have but the wisdom to compel our statesmen to stand aloof, whatever may befall (unless, indeed, we are ourselves assailed), and let these dynastic powers dash themselves to pieces against each other! It would be better for the peace and freedom of Europe, in the long run.

We hold it to be mere drivelling to speculate upon the wants, the aspirations, or the prospects of Italy, as being specially wrapt up in the issue of the war. Our confident belief is, that long

before the contest closes, Italy will be forgotten. The desolating cloud will drench that fertile soil, in the first instance—but will rapidly spread eastward and northward. Rely upon it, Russia's recent intimacy with France, even if it has not, as rumoured, already ripened into a treaty offensive and defensive, means some solid addition to her power in the East—some effectual neutralisation of the loss she sustained in the last war. Revenge, no doubt, is sweet—and Russia will have her revenge on Austria—but the policy of St. Petersburg is never the policy of emotion. It may be safely reckoned at linking profit with revenge. We are, as yet, but on the threshold. The first act of the bloody drama will open in Piedmont. Where will the last close? At Constantinople? This, perhaps, is the dream of the Czar—and we do not believe it to be worth our while to risk another war to prevent it. For after the military despots have agreed upon a new territorial map of Europe, and sink back exhausted upon their enlarged thrones, the light of the age will disturb them, and mind, taking advantage of the necessities of military despotism, will, perhaps, step forward and assert its indestructible claims.

TORYISM IN ITS TRUE COLOURS.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM, in his lively election address at Carlisle, sounded a note of warning, which will be heard, it is to be hoped, in every constituency throughout the country. He said:—"It is the boast of Lord Derby, I understand—I don't know it for a fact—that he has subscribed 30,000*l.* towards the expenses of this election. Other members of the aristocracy have subscribed large sums: The Carlton Club money is abundant. This election is to be carried—not here, God forbid I should say so—but the election in the small boroughs of England is to be carried by money." It is understood that the fund subscribed at the Carlton amounts to at least 60,000*l.*—a sum which, large as it is, represents but a small part of the expense of the present appeal to the country. This amount is no more than a rate-in-aid to help the Tory candidates who have been put up in nearly every borough of England to catch the votes of electors of moderate opinions, and swell the ranks of the party which is anxious to postpone the Reform question *vis à vis* the country.

The small boroughs are, says Sir James, to be carried by money. It is in this direction only that the Derbyites can hope to turn the scale in their favour. In the large towns for the most part, the arts of corruption will avail but little. Public opinion, and the vigilance of non-electors, will do much to thwart the "gentlemen in green spectacles and dark wigs." But in the small constituencies, of less than 500 voters, corruption, drunkenness, and vice of every hue will during the next few days hold their carnival. The longest purse will win the day. It is these few thousands of debauched electors that are supposed to hold the balance of power, which is to determine the fate of this great empire. As the *Times* aptly remarks, "We are a patient people, averse to political turmoil, although we are ever wrangling upon political matters; but there is one point on which 999 Englishmen out of every thousand would be found perfectly agreed. They would not stand by quietly and see their country bought and sold for about 100,000*l.* sterling. The privilege of ruling England is worth more than that." Some of this corrupt agency may be thwarted by the vigilance of Reformers in every borough. More may be brought to light hereafter, "and if," (to quote Sir James Graham) "there be law in England or in Parliament, we will bring the transgressors to account."

In these resolutions to snatch a majority, the Derby Government are evidently resolved to run all risks. The corrupt influences brought to bear secretly upon small constituencies are openly employed to bribe whole classes in their favour. In this disreputable work, the War Office is taking a conspicuous part. Within the last few days, Mr. Secretary Peel has announced an increase of stipends to Roman Catholic bishops and priests serving with the army in India—the palpable aim of which is to influence the Roman Catholic population of Ireland. We have already seen how Ministers have been coquetting with the Irish Liberals in respect to the coveted Charter for the Catholic University. Lord Derby and his colleagues have also just thrown a sop to the public-house interest—an interest which, in many a constituency, exercises a dominant influence, and in nearly all can make itself powerfully felt. Last Wednesday, a circular was issued from the War Office, announcing that the allowance for billeting soldiers on public houses would, in future, be raised from 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 6*s.* a day.

When electors are asked to vote for those specious gentlemen who claim their suffrages as Liberal-Conservatives anxious for Reform, but willing to give Lord Derby an independent support, they will do well to consider the object of

this so-called appeal to the country, and the means by which the Government are endeavouring to obtain their object. Lord Derby wants a majority, not for the purpose of amending the constitution of the country, but for burying Reform out of sight. He bases his appeal on personal grounds. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Can a patriotic House of Commons be the outcome of these appeals to the sordid interests of electors? Is it wise to intrust the destinies of this country to men who would debauch the constituent body to gain their ends? Are those politicians to be made the guardians of our laws who thus violate the first principles of morality?

Within the next fortnight, England is likely to witness scenes of corruption such as have not been known for twenty years past. The responsibility for this national demoralisation will lie solely at the door of the Government. It is they that are casting abroad with a lavish hand the money to purchase an election that cannot be won by fair means. Such a wholesale expenditure can have nothing to do with legitimate expenses. It is simply an appeal to the basest feelings of human nature—an attempt to avert that wholesome Reform which would remove the electoral body from these debasing influences. The million sterling that is to be spent in the present election will probably be the means of corrupting by wholesale the smaller constituencies of the empire, and undoing the good results of many years' wholesome teaching.

It is further to be observed that the degrading work is voluntarily taken in hand by men who appeal to the public patriotism in the name of the Sovereign, who profess that their cause is identified with religion and order, and who are ever zealous in voting the money of the nation to promote the morality and social improvement of the masses. The Toryism of olden times is revived in its worst features. We earnestly hope that there is sufficient public virtue in the electoral body to drive it back into obscurity, and rescue the national character from degradation.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(From the *Globe*.)

As the General Election approaches we are furnished with some foundation upon which to form an estimate of the political character of the New Parliament. We assume as a general rule that wherever there will be a contest the parties are already in the field, and that the number of candidates who may make their appearance from this time forward will be about equalled by the withdrawals. We find, therefore, that the candidates either unopposed or opposed only by others of their political party are as follows:

| | Liberals. | Tories. |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| England and Wales | 183 | 162 |
| Scotland | 35 | 42 |
| Ireland | 40 | 38 |
| Total | 258 | 242 |

This makes a total of 470 members whose election, in the above political proportions, may be considered certain. In making this calculation we set down a contest, where there are two Liberals and a Tory in the field, as resulting in one Liberal return. On the other hand, where one Tory and a Liberal are candidates, we put down one Tory vote certain, leaving the second seat to be contested among the 104 which are the objects of contest between Opposition and Ministerial candidates. We have gone very carefully through the circumstances calculated to throw light on these 184 contests, and making every allowance for the bribery and official corruption prevailing, we cannot anticipate that Lord Derby will succeed in more than 52 of these instances. Adding this to 212 seats certain, we make the Ministerial strength 274, or about 13 more than it was in the late Parliament. The Opposition would number 361, leaving Ministers in a minority of 105, with which they will have to carry on the government, and finally, the serious step they have taken in this crisis.

This estimate is certainly a sanguine one, but it is based on a very moderate view of the chances of the Government.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

(Continued from page 329.)

MINISTERS.—The contest here is fierce. The candidates are Mr. Hardy, of Dinwiddie, in Staffordshire, a brother of Mr. Gethouse Hardy, one of the Under-Secretaries of State, and Mr. William Townley Mitford, of Pitahill, near Midhurst, a county magistrate, and an elector of the borough, who has come forward in compliance with a requisition, signed by a large majority of the electors in order to test their power to throw out what is called at Midhurst "the Cowdray yoke."

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—At a meeting of the friends and supporters of Mr. P. A. Taylor, the Radical candidate, held on Thursday night, it was stated that he could not count upon more than from 1,000 to 1,100 votes, which was insufficient to secure his return; and that wife, entertaining, that if he proceeded to the poll, it might endanger the seat of one of the Liberal candidates, and secure

the return of a Tory. The following resolution was agreed to:—

That the exact position of parties in Newcastle be submitted to Mr. Taylor, and if he be desirous to go to the poll, that we use every exertion to poll as many votes for him as possible; but that if he referred the question to them for a decision, they advise his withdrawal, in consequence of the numbers of electors who had withdrawn their support for fear of a Tory being returned.

MR. TAYLOR arrived in Newcastle on Saturday, and, after attending a meeting, determined to go to the poll at all hazards.

NEWPORT (ISLE OF WIGHT).—The two Liberal candidates have retired, thus leaving the Conservatives, Mr. R. W. Kennard and Mr. Powys, to walk over. This result is owing to the great gain of the Conservatives on the register.

NORTHAMPTON.—The canvass of Messrs. Smith and Gilpin has exceeded anticipations. More than 1,200 promises have been obtained for Mr. Smith, and 1,174 for Mr. Gilpin—exceeding the number polled in 1857 by 121 for Smith, and 153 for Gilpin.

READING.—The Chartists candidate, Mr. Kydd, issued an address on Saturday, intimating that to remain any longer before them as one soliciting their suffrages, could not serve any desirable purpose, therefore he would withdraw.

REIGATE.—Mr. Torrens M'Oullagh has retired from the contest, and Mr. Mowbray, therefore, is unopposed.

ROCHDALE.—Sir Alexander Ramsay has retired, so that Mr. Cobden will be returned without a contest.

STAFFORD.—We have been favoured by a correspondent with the address of Lieut. Colonel Addison, who is standing on the Liberal interest for Stafford. We have read this address with much interest, and quote one portion of it for the satisfaction of our readers:—

"I am a member of the Established Church; but if I believed that that Church called upon me to trammel the religion of others, I would quit it to-morrow. Let us drop the word 'toleration' and insist on perfect equality and freedom for every one who chooses to seek the road to heaven according to his own conscience."

We hear that the Colonel, in his first address to the burgesses and electors of Stafford, insisted most strongly on the total abolition of Church rates, remarking how great a diatribe it was to the Established Church, weighing year by year contributions from those bodies of Christians who seek no assistance for themselves, and conscientiously differ from many of the tenets of the Established Church. He especially remarked on the quiet, unostentatious, godly manner in which the services of the Baptist, Independent, and Wesleyan churches were conducted, compared with too many of the Established Church, where the forms and ceremonies of religion were made of far too great importance. "The form of godliness instead of the power thereof." We hear much of the bigotry of certain parties in Stafford, who actually expended a large sum of money that the two churches in the same burial ground might not even touch each other—that the same bell might not toll, or announce to the surrounding neighbourhood, the departure of those removed from amongst us, destined to repose in a common burial ground.

SWINLEY.—Mr. Dillwyn, the late member, has addressed the electors at a public meeting, and in the course of his speech he entered at great length into the subject of the franchise, and mooted rather a novel system. He said he would give manhood or individual franchise. He would give every man one vote in respect of that qualification; he would give a second vote in respect of freehold property; and a third in respect of personal property, such as money in the savings-bank, &c. He would give one vote in respect of each of these qualifications, but no person was to have more than three votes under any circumstances. At the close of a very long speech the meeting passed a resolution expressing its confidence in Mr. Dillwyn, and to stand by him to the utmost.

WILMINGTON.—Mr. Milnes has been asked all to be allowed to walk over the contest in this borough.

MR. EDWARD A. FREEMANTLE of Cardiff, has determined to contest this seat, and will receive the support of a large number of Independent and Liberal voters.

COUNTIES.

BUCKINGHAM.—Mr. Stuart Wortley has retired from his candidature, so that he will continue himself entirely to the West Riding.

DEWAR.—(Northumberland) Mr. Wane has retired. His reason is that his brother, the Duke of Devonshire, who had promised him his support in competition with Mr. Fenton, the Conservative candidate, has determined on causing all his tenants to withdraw their promises to Lord Harry and to plump for Mr. Fenton, the Tory landowner having memorandized the duke.

ESSEX (North).—The misunderstanding, which existed in the Conservative ranks, has been amicably settled, and Lieutenant Colonel Bruce, the third Conservative candidate, has retired from the field. No Liberal candidate having yet appeared to contest the representation, there is little doubt the Right Hon. William Beresford and Mr. Charles Du Cane will be re-elected without opposition.

HYDERABAD.—Lord Montagu, and Mr. Fellowes are presenting their names with energy, and Mr. Heathcote, the Liberal candidate, is equally active. The run will, it is expected, be a close one between Mr. Heathcote and Lord Montagu, and some little acrimony seems to be already manifesting with the contest on the part of the candidates.

WYRE.—Reading.—Sir J. J. Ragsdale and Mr. F. Threlkley have been making a progress through the West Riding during the past week. On Tuesday

they attended a meeting in the Coloured Cloth Hall, Leeds, some 3,000 persons being present. The following resolution was heartily carried:—

That Sir John Lubbock and Frank Grouley, Esq., are fit and proper persons to represent this riding in Parliament, and this meeting pledges itself to give them its support.

The meeting concluded with three cheers for the Reform candidates. On the following day, they addressed a meeting of the electors in the Temperance Hall, Sheffield. About 2,000 persons were present, and a resolution of approval was carried by acclamation. They have visited most of the important polling districts, and their reception has been marked by extreme cordiality and unanimity. They have answered satisfactorily all the questions which have been addressed to them, and have, in return, been honoured with the full confidence of the electors. They are supported by some of the powerful landed proprietors of the county, the latest adhesion to their cause being those of Earl Fitzwilliam and Francis Hawkesworth Fawkes, Esq., both old Reformers, and they are, in addition, strongly backed by a decidedly Liberal register.

NOMINATIONS FIXED.

BOROUGH.

APRIL 28.—Beverley, Bristol, Cambridge, Dudley, Hereford, Lambeth, Leith, Marylebone, Nottingham, Portsmouth, Sandwich, Windsor.

APRIL 29.—Aylesbury, Berwick, Bewdley and Stourport, Birmingham, Bradford, Cambridge (University), Calne, Chatham, Chichester, Colchester, Cirencester, Edinburgh, Finsbury, Greenwich, Horsham, Kidderminster, Leominster, Liverpool (City), Lichfield, Manchester, Oxford (City), Oxford (University), Rochester, Salford, Southampton, Southwark, Shoreham, Stafford, Worcester.

APRIL 30.—Great Marlow.

COUNTIES.

MAY 2.—Buckinghamshire, Cheshire (North and South), Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Lancashire (South), Oxfordshire, Worcestershire (West).

MAY 3.—Cambridgeshire, Kent (West), Northumberland (South), Worcestershire (East).

MAY 4.—Edinburgh (County), Yorkshire (East Riding).

MAY 5.—Middlesex, Northumberland (North).

MAY 7.—Yorkshire (West Riding).

Foreign and Colonial.

THE WAR CRISIS.

On Thursday afternoon London was startled by the publication of the following telegrams in the second and third editions of the daily papers:—

TURIN.

Gyulai has been ordered to present an ultimatum for disarmament, and the sending away of volunteers.

If refused, war is to be declared in three days. Two more divisions of the Austrian army of 80,000 men have been ordered to the Ticino.

The English proposal for a Congress upon the same conditions as that at Laybach has been refused.

This message has been subsequently explained by the Austrian official journal. The *Vienna Gazette* of Sunday publishes the communication dated the 19th April, addressed by the Austrian Government to Count Cavour. This communication calls upon Piedmont to reduce her army to a peace footing, to disband her volunteers, and within three days to give a positive answer to these requirements. In conclusion, it emphatically threatens a resort to arms, in the unfortunate event of Piedmont's not acceding to Austria's demands.

The same journal declares that Austria desires that the Congress be composed only of the great Powers.

Upon the receipt of this intelligence a Cabinet Council of our Ministers was immediately summoned. "The same wires," says the *Times*, "which have told us of the demand which General Gyulai has made by direction of his Imperial master has by this time carried to the Court of Vienna the strongest protest of England against this hasty and haughty menace."

The *Monitor* of Thursday contained the following announcement:—

The Government of her Britannic Majesty has made to the four other great Powers, the following propositions:—

1. To effectuate previous to the Congress a general and simultaneous disarmament.

2. The disarmament to be regulated by a Military or Civil Commission independent of the Congress. This Commission to be composed of six commissioners, one for each of the five Powers, and the sixth for Sardinia.

3. As soon as the Commission shall have commenced operations the Congress should assemble, and proceed to the discussion of political questions.

4. That the Representatives of the Italian States should be invited to the Congress, immediately after its assembling, to take their seats with the Representatives of the great Powers absolutely, as at the Congress of 1821.

France, Russia, and Prussia have given in their adhesion to the proposals of the Government of her Britannic Majesty.

On Friday the *Moniteur* published the following: "Austria has not given in her adhesion to the propositions made by England, and accepted by France, Russia, and Prussia; besides which, it appears that the Cabinet of Vienna has resolved upon addressing a direct communication to the Cabinet of Turin, in order to obtain the disarmament of Sardinia. In consequence of these facts the Emperor has ordered the concentration of several divisions of the army on the frontiers of Piedmont."

A Council of Ministers was held in Paris on Thursday. Prince Jerome and Prince Napoleon were present. There was a perfect panic on the Bourse; and Rentes fell 1½ per cent.

Saturday's *Moniteur* discloses still farther the warlike steps being taken by France:—The Austrian Government has invited Sardinia to reduce her army to a peace footing and to disband the army of volunteers. The communication was transmitted to Turin by the aide-de-camp of General Gyulai. That officer appears to have been instructed to declare that he would wait three days for an answer, and that any evasive reply would be regarded as a refusal. England and Russia have not hesitated to protest against the conduct which Austria has adopted under the present circumstances. The Emperor has allotted the command of his troops in the following manner:—Marshal Magnan remains commander of the army of Paris; the Duke of Malakoff becomes Commander-in-Chief of the army of observation, the head quarters of which is to be at Nancy; General Castellane is Commander-in-Chief of the army of Lyons; Marshal Baraguay d' Hilliers is appointed Commander of the 1st corps d'armée of the Alps; General Mac Mahon, of the 2nd; General Canrobert, of the 3rd; and General Niel, of the 4th. Prince Napoleon will command the corps of pioneers. General Randon is appointed Major-General of the army of the Alps. The Corps Legislatif has been convoked for Monday next, in order to receive a communication of the Government.

The *Paris* of Saturday announces that the Imperial guard has been placed on a war footing. The officers have received orders to be ready for departure. General Canrobert left on Saturday morning to assume the command allotted to him. The regiments which quitted Paris on Friday were enthusiastically cheered by the people. The report that the soldiers on renewable furlough will be called in is confirmed.

ATTITUDE OF PIEDMONT.

The *Opinion* announces that the ultimatum of Austria was presented on Saturday evening to the Piedmontese Government. The ultimatum demands the disarmament of Piedmont and the disbanding of the volunteers within a period of three days. Baron Kellberg remains in Turin until that time shall have expired.

On Saturday, the Turin Legislature assembled. The Chamber, without discussion, adopted a project of law investing Government with all executive and legislative powers, by 110 votes against 24. This vote was greeted by the animated cheers and acclamations of the deputies and the public.

A telegraphic despatch from Turin states that the Sardinian Government has decided, in case of an invasion, in not offering any resistance on the frontier of the kingdom, but to maintain its strategical lines some leagues inward.

The Sardinian forces are concentrated at Casale and Alexandria, and precise orders are issued to the whole population to the east of those fortresses to avoid all collision with the expected invader. Already the wealthiest inhabitants of Novara, Vigevano, and even Vercelli, are packing up their valuables and repairing to the mountains, the Alps and Apennines; the youngest and bravest will, I have no doubt, go to swell the volunteer ranks.

Letter from Turin. Again this morning, at break of day, the usual revêche of more than 800 volunteers landing from the Leghorn steamer. They are all from Romagna. Last evening five hundred and fifty, who had come by land, were promenading the streets; about two score of them were the Tuscan, i.e., the Austrian uniform. The volunteers who have already entered the Piedmontese service are more than eighteen thousand, and you may add to the number from seven hundred to one thousand new arrivals daily. I am assured, upon the very best authority, that the spirit of these adventurous young men is the very best imaginable.—Letter from Genoa.

THE ENGLISH PROTEST.

BERNE, SUNDAY.—Captain E. A. J. Harris, the English Ambassador for Switzerland, has left this city for Milan, to deliver to General Gyulai the protest of the English Government against the ultimatum which Austria has addressed to Piedmont. It is asserted that 160,000 French soldiers are on their march towards Savoy.

POSITION OF PRUSSIA.

Prussia, like England and Russia, has protested against the conduct of Austria.

The semi-official Prussian *Gazette* publishes a leading article, of which the following is a summary:—"The resolutions of the Government for placing the federal means of defence on a footing

corresponding to the armaments of neighbouring States, were prepared before the last mediatorial proposal of the Powers had been made, and were accidentally taken at a moment when Prussia was using pressing language at Vienna in favour of the above proposal. It was also accidental that their publication coincided with the first news respecting the ultimatum of Austria to Piedmont. The Prussian resolutions were determined on quite independently of the events of the last few days. Neither the presence of German princes nor any pretended conventions said to have been concerted during their stay, are in any way connected with these resolutions. As regards the last measure towards Piedmont, the news was all the more surprising for the Government, because during the days which immediately preceded it, nothing had been neglected by Prussia to impress on the attention of the Austrian Government the incalculable consequences and the heavy responsibility which would result from every separate act of Austria.

THE GERMAN DIET.

The Federal Diet of Germany held its sitting on Saturday to discuss the proposition of Prussia to put part of the Federal army upon a war footing; and the report of this sitting appears to have been published on the day on which it was held—a fact which bears a good deal of significance. We need scarcely say that the sittings of the Diet are secret. The proposition of Prussia was adopted, and so was a resolution to arm the Federal fortresses. A military committee of the Diet was appointed for the execution of these resolutions, and with instructions, in addition, to place an army corps of 12,000 men in and about Frankfurt, for the protection of the Diet.

GOSPEL FROM PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Star* gives currency to the following singular statement:—

The reason of this sudden movement by Austria is said to be the secret purchase by a well-known Austrian diplomat, who understands from old experience how such negotiations are managed, of the secret treaty between France and Piedmont. In this treaty Lombardy is guaranteed to Victor Emmanuel, on condition that no impediment be placed in the way of the establishment of Prince Napoleon at Rome, and Prince Murat at Naples. The terms of the treaty would indicate that this rage for succouring Italy is but a cloak to the real motive of the war, which lies in the re-occupation of the Rhine. My informant assures me that for the purloined copy of this treaty was paid 20,000*l.*, and considered by the diplomat who purchased it cheap at the money. It has been shown by the Archduke Albrecht to the Prince of Prussia, and hence the immediate move of the immense mass of troops belonging to the Germanic Confederation towards the Rhine. There must be some foundation of truth in this last report, in the appointment of Pelissier (officially announced) to the command of an *armée d'observation* at Nancy can have no other motive than that of keeping in check this tremendous force. It is believed that the Emperor will start to assume a command for which his soul has been sighing so long, as soon as circumstances will permit. Some people think he will leave on Monday; the exact date is uncertain, but what is sure is the official appointment of Granier de Cassagnac to accompany him for the purpose of writing the warlike articles for the *Pays*, of which paper he is a redacteur; and of M. Amédée Césaire, as historiographer of the war, the latter at a salary of 2,000*l.* a month, and that both gentlemen are under orders to hold themselves in readiness to depart at a moment's notice.

RUSSIA.

A Berlin journal, known for its friendly relations to the Russian Government, announces the resolve of Russia to place General Luder's corps on a war footing. The Russian Government declares it does not intend to advance troops so long as Germany refrains from so doing. Otherwise, a corps of observation would be placed on the Austrian frontiers. We are not told, however, whose actions it is to overlook. Russia says that she assumes the same attitude of watchfulness which Austria did during the war in the East.

A letter from St. Petersburg of April 14th, contains the following:—

I hear as certain that the troops in Bessarabia are being considerably augmented. A full war footing has been determined upon for the army stationed on the left-hand banks of the river Pruth. It is generally thought here that should the numerous Turkish reinforcements lately despatched to the Danube be ordered to enter Wallachia, such an event will be followed by a crossing of the Pruth on the part of the Russian forces. Such are the consequences of the thunder-storm obscuring the horizon of Western Europe.

Letters from Florence state that the general opinion was that the Grand Duke would leave that city for Portoferraio, in the island of Elba. It was even said that notice to that effect had been given to the British Embassy.

The following anecdote is given by the *Opinion* of Turin:—"A banquet of officers was held at Milan a few days ago, at which, among the numerous toasts drunk in allusion to the impending war, a young officer proposed the following:—"To the Austrian army! the French and Piedmontese armies will break against it like this brittle glass." So saying, he threw the bottle he had just emptied into the air, so as to make it fall back again upon the table, which, in fact, it did, but—without breaking. The *Opinion* states that all the officers present stood aghast at this untoward omen."

It is understood that the "separate corps" alluded to by the *Moniteur*, as about to be confided to Prince Napoleon, is to consist of the Guard. The *Siccle* ventures to state the notorious fact that the Emperor means to command the army of Italy in person.

The King of Hanover arrived at Berlin on Wednesday morning, and was to leave the same evening for his own kingdom.

I hear that the Emperor Napoleon has received a letter from Lord Malmesbury, couched in very friendly terms, and thanking his Majesty for the concessions he was disposed to make in favour of the maintenance of peace. There are several versions of the contents of the letter, which, however, seems to have produced great satisfaction at the Tuilleries. — *Letter in Times.*

AMERICA.

Lord Lyons, the new minister to the United States, reached Washington on the 8th instant, and was presented to the Secretary of State by Lord Napier. Lord Napier will leave for England without delay.

The trial of Mr. Sickles was taking place at Washington. The case for the prosecution had closed, and the general impression seemed to be that they had failed to make out their case.

The *New York Herald* announces the peaceful settlement of the difficulty with Paraguay, and it appears from the details that this speedy and satisfactory adjustment has in a measure been accomplished through the friendly offices of President Urquiza, Chief of the Argentine Confederation.

The Personal Liberty Bill has passed in the New York Assembly. It provides that no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law, gives the right of trial by jury, with twenty additional challenges to alleged slaves, subjects any person depriving another of liberty contrary to the law to a fine of 5000 dollars, and imprisonment from five to twenty years, and makes colour no disqualification for citizenship.

INDIA.

The Calcutta mail is telegraphed with dates to March 23rd.

A petition is in preparation by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce against an increase of customs duties, and in favour of a parliamentary commission to investigate and report upon Indian finances.

Rao Sahib, with 1,000 cavalry, has appeared in Chunderee. Tantia Topee and Feroze Shah are believed to have joined him. Overtures of surrender had been received both from the Rao and Feroze Shah, who are both said to be anxious to come in.

Tantia Topee, when last heard of, was threading the jungles on the Chumbul, under the assumed name of Rao Singh.

Another attempt to produce mutiny among Sikh troops has been discovered at Lahore.

Brigadier Kelly was watching the Begum and the Nana, who have come down to the Nepal frontier with 8,000 men.

The province of Oude continues tranquil; the disarming of the country and the demolition of the forts progress satisfactorily.

A portion of the cable for the Red Sea Telegraph has arrived at Suez.

CHINA.

The dates from Hong Kong are to March 15th. Sir Michael Seymour was to leave Hong Kong on the 20th of March for England.

Lord Elgin sailed for England on the 5th March, on board the *Furion*. She had arrived at Galle.

The expedition to Pearl River was successfully terminated. A repulse of Cochin Chinese by French and Spanish forces, had been officially announced.

A Trieste telegram, furnished by Mr. Reuter, gives the following additional news:—"It is asserted that the Court of Peking opposes the admission of an English ambassador. A new secular Emperor has been crowned at Japan."

ELECTION SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON THE STATE OF EUROPE.

On Saturday afternoon a numerous meeting of the friends and supporters of the four Liberal candidates for the representation of the city of London took place at Shaftesbury Hall, Aldersgate-street. Robert Bealey, Esq., occupied the chair.

Lord John Russell, in the course of a short speech, said:—

It was said that oppression "drove wise men mad," and, if this were so, it were no wonder that the Italians should be driven to desperation by the oppression practised towards them. (Hear.) On the other hand, it could not be said that Sardinia had acted exactly right in this matter. All that she was justified in doing was to say that the Austrian troops should not encroach upon the Italian states or upon her territory. The subject was, however, one which might fairly have been submitted to a Congress, consisting of the great Powers of Europe, in the hope of an amicable adjustment respecting it. He (Lord John Russell), however, feared that hostilities would break out—that France might assist Sardinia, and the States of Germany might be induced to support Austria. (Hear, hear.) What, then, should be our policy in such an event? Why, this country ought honestly and fairly to observe a strict neutrality. (Loud cheers.) Now, he observed that the Earl of Derby had said, that in the event of hostilities breaking out between Austria and Sardinia this country would observe an "armed neutrality," and that when they saw—[A Voice—"No, no!"] He (Lord J. Russell) was stating what Lord Derby said—and the noble earl went on to say, that that armed neutrality would be observed with the view of ultimately taking part with the Power which appeared to have right on its side. (Hear, hear.) It was quite clear from what had been stated by the Earl of Derby and Mr. Disraeli that they thought Austria was in the right, and that, in the event of the armed interference of this country, it would be in favour of Austria. (Hear, hear.) Now he (Lord J. Russell) was totally opposed to such a proceeding, and he was, therefore, an advocate for a system of strict neutrality. (Applause.) From his reading of history he found that, in the case of continental wars,

one side or other came to England to enable it to keep up the contest, and this was done in the shape either of a subsidy or a loan, or something of that sort. ("Hear," and a laugh.) Now, if we refused to assist either party with money this threatened war would not last very long, and the belligerent Powers would very soon find means of making peace one with another. (Hear.) The people were going to busy themselves with the question of reform and with the improvement of the internal condition of this country, and why, he asked, were they to be driven from their purpose by entering into a Quixotic engagement with one or other of the contending parties in question, and who, after having had the benefit of our aid, would spend the remainder of their lives in vilifying and abusing us. (Loud cheers.)

Sir J. Duke and Mr. Crawford having briefly addressed the electors, and having thanked them for the confidence which they seemed disposed to place in them for the future, the meeting was addressed by Mr. E. James and Mr. Ayrton. The Chairman then read a resolution of confidence in Lord John Russell, Baron Rothschild, Sir James Duke, and Mr. Crawford, and pledging the meeting to secure their return at the next election for the city of London. A gentleman suggested that the words, "And that confidence would be the greater if all the candidates would support the ballot" be added. (Cries of "Hear, hear," and "No, no.") The amendment was not passed, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

MR. BRIGHT ON THE IMPENDING WAR.

On Saturday, Messrs. Bright and Scholesfield addressed an open air meeting on Gosta-green. The gathering, which numbered from three to four thousand people, received the hon. members with a display of unmistakable enthusiasm. Mr. Bright, in the course of his speech, said:—

Another great subject to which our chairman has referred is the question of peace or war. (Hear, hear.) I need not tell you that I am no friend of war. (Loud cheers.) At a time when I thought many of you were mistaken—and I still think so—when there was frenzy, and pride, and arrogance abroad throughout the minds of the English people—I condemned the war as unnecessary and unjust. (Cheers.) I made sacrifices for my opinions and my convictions. I would rather have retired into private life for ever than that one word or vote of mine should have contributed, in the remotest degree, to the sacrifice of one single life on behalf of the question involved in that contest; and now, when a war is apparently on the point of commencing with regard to matters in dispute in Italy, I say that the people of England have no kind of interest whatever in that war, except the general interest they have in human welfare generally in all parts of the world. (Tremendous cheering.) I hold that that Minister who shall send abroad one single English soldier or employ one single English ship in that contest to sacrifice English treasure and shed English blood—I hold him to be a traitor to his Queen and country, and my most resolute opposition shall be given to any step which shall appear to lead to such an unhappy conclusion. (Loud and continued cheering.)

MR. EDWARD ELLICE ON REFORM.

In his address to his constituents at Coventry, the Right Hon. E. Ellice says:—

If we can arrive at some reasonable settlement of a Reform Bill in another session another dissolution must follow, for the admission of the extended franchises and the new constituencies to be created under its provisions. Personally, I have no reason to complain of the dissolution; and in my place in Parliament I objected to any course that could fetter or embarrass the free discretion of the Crown in the exercise of the prerogative. I know that while I act on the principles that have so long united us, and so long as you consider my services likely to be useful to you our connexion will be maintained. But the state of parties, and the position of public affairs, is so critical and anomalous as to require the greatest freedom and independence on the part of a representative, and the greatest allowance and confidence on the part of his constituents, in his endeavours to perform the more than usually arduous duties that are likely to be cast upon him in the new Parliament. The imminence of a disastrous war on the continent, from which, if it should unfortunately break out, it is so essentially necessary to prevent this country from becoming either directly or indirectly involved; and our internal divisions of parties founded more on personal pretensions and views than on any essential difference of principle or opinion, may still further aggravate the difficulties of the country, if not watched with great vigilance, and controlled on some general sense of their common duty, by disinterested and independent men. I desire to be considered among this latter class. I wish to see the country governed by a powerful and homogeneous Administration, supported by a united Liberal party in the House of Commons. If that is too good a result to be expected in the present state of parties, then I desire that Government which will most approach to it in character, with sufficient power to give us a safe and comprehensive reform in another session.

MR. LOWE ON NOMINATION BOROUGH.

The late member for Kidderminster, in his address to the electors of Oalme, says:—

My views on the subject of reform are, I believe, in accordance with the opinion of the great majority of the expiring House of Commons. I desire a considerable reduction in the county franchise, and am willing to consent to a moderate reduction in the borough franchises. Wherever a large town can be found which is unrepresented, or a constituency so large as obviously to require division, I should be willing to consent to a disfranchisement on the principle embodied in the bill of the present Government, of taking one member from small boroughs and returning two; but I object entirely to any plan of disfranchisement which shall not be founded on, and limited by, a scheme of previous enfranchisement. Under our present constitution we have enjoyed an amount of liberty and happiness such as has fallen to the lot of no other nation. I view the fabric with reverence, and approach the task of remodelling it with diffidence and with caution.

MR. MAGUIRE AND THE IRISH INDEPENDENTS.

Mr. Maguire, the M.P. who in some sense is regarded as the leader of an Irish party in the Commons, has written a defence of his conduct in refer-

ence to the Government Reform Bill, which he addressed to the electors of Dungarvan. He says he opposed the Amendment of Lord John Russell because he thought it was a mere party move. But he was influenced, he confesses, by other considerations, such as shrinking with horror at the thought of Lord Palmerston getting into power at a moment of such danger to Europe. He also commends the present Government for having an inclination to do what was right for Ireland, and he wished to give them more time.

LORD PALMERSTON'S OPINIONS ON REFORM.

In an address to his constituents at Horsham, Mr. W. S. Fitzgerald, the Under-Secretary for the Foreign Department, asked what would be the consequences if the present Government were got rid of altogether, and replied:—

When Lord J. Russell gave the House some idea of what would form the staple of his bill, Lord Palmerston sent out for a "whip" (Sir W. Hayter), and said to him, "I have listened to what Lord John has had to say, and if ever he should bring in a measure based upon the arguments he has been using, I will oppose it with all the means in my power." And this Sir W. Hayter mentioned to me at the time, and I am stating this fact, gentlemen, with the consciousness that I have a reporter sitting below me, who will, I dare say, make it public enough.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM ON THE BALLOT.

I cannot say that I am a convert to it. I cannot promise, my opinion being unchanged, to support it; but I did declare in my place in Parliament what I believed to be the truth, that the desire for it is increasing—that in a marked manner, I declared, it is increasing here. That was denied in his place by my colleague. You now have an opportunity of marking what is your sense upon that point. I cannot support it, but I believe my nephew, without "pinning his faith to my sleeve," is prepared to support the Ballot—(loud cheers)—and the question will be decided in your votes between him and Mr. Hodgson. (Applause.) I do not know that on the present occasion I should do well to detain you longer.—"Go on"—but I say this—(uproar). Now, will you hear me? (Cries of "Yes.") Upon this matter of the Ballot I say this, that a large extension of the suffrage is the surest protection, in my opinion, both against intimidation and against bribery.—*Sir J. Graham, at Carlisle.*

ADVICE TO NON-ELECTORS.

Now, I advise the non-electors to be on the lookout. Look out for gentlemen with green spectacles and dark wigs. (Loud laughter.) After the nomination, if there are any suspicious persons of that kind, let the non-electors watch them—follow them, watch them out—see all their transactions; and if there be law in England or Parliament, we will bring the transgressors to account. (Loud cheering.)—*Ibid.*

THE TORY CORRUPTION FUND.

"A Liberal" writes to the *Daily News*:—

There is no manner of doubt that the Tories have raised a very large fund to influence the election—as much, it is said, as 60,000*l.* It is on a knowledge of the existence of such funds that a great part of the electoral corruption of a kingdom is based. If a Tory candidate go to Sir W. Jolliffe or Colonel Taylor, either will give him an estimate of the cost of an election at every venal borough in the kingdom. The candidate hesitates to go to the expense; an offer of 500*l.* or 1,000*l.* assistance out of this common fund is made by the "managers," and overcomes his economical scruples, and down goes the candidate to speed as much money of his own as he obtains from the Carlton joint-stock purse, to which, as Sir James Graham says, Lord Derby has given so profusely. This Tory fund of 60,000*l.*, or of whatever larger sum, will lead to double or treble an expenditure, chiefly applied to the corruption of the borough constituencies of the kingdom. At Bridgewater, venal Bridgewater, the Tory candidates are said to have taken down 5,000*l.*; and the late Liberal members will, it is feared, have little more to do than to collect materials to assist their disaster on politics. At Berwick-upon-Tweed, the secretary of the Committee of the Exchequer is believed to be liberally "aided." At Bristol the Tory candidates, not a rich man by any means, is prepared for a large expenditure. And so on at other boroughs, at Poole, at Weymouth, at Rochester, at Harwich, at Derby. Elsewhere other resources are relied on. At Bath a new baronet is said to have undertaken the payment of the Tory candidates' expenses. In South Durham, an Irish lord, whose wife lately came into a large estate, contributes, according to local belief, chiefly to the Tory candidates' outlay, in the hope, or on the promise, of getting an English peerage. The calculation of the Berghams is, that they will gain (chiefly in the small and "governable" boroughs) about thirty seats, and, in the counties and larger towns, will lose ten, making a net gain of twenty; but their calculations are considered as "wild," though they are sparing neither labour nor money.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

The New York correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows:—

The result of the Connecticut election a week since, was unexpectedly favourable to the Opposition. They elected their entire delegation to the Lower House of Congress. But as they did not succeed in Rhode Island, the character of the next House is still in doubt; with, however, very strong chances in favour of the Republicans. The result of this election is very damaging to the Democratic party. It is a severe blow to its present organization and platform, and shows that, unless there is some change between now and next year, there will be a clean sectional fight between the two parts of the country. In each the sectional feeling is kept alive by insinuations or intemperate persons. In the South, the

African slave trade is openly carried on by persons who appear to be sustained by the public sentiment of the community; in this North, the occasional attempts to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law keep the temper of the public at white heat. A case of this kind came off last week at Philadelphia. A man who had been six or eight years absent from slavery was seized at Harrisburgh and taken in chains to Philadelphia. The examination there had been conducted in a closed building, protected by armed police. The discussions lasted through a whole night, the counsel for the claimant closing his argument to the light of the morning sun. A large and excited crowd awaited the decision (they appeared to me to be mostly persons with negro blood), prepared to rescue if the slave were remanded. Instead of a remand the commissioner liberated him, and the crowd, with vehement cheers, took him bodily upon their shoulders and carried him away.

The probable possession of the next house to the Republicans brightens their chances for the Presidency. In view of this possibility there are many signs of a retreat from ultra positions. Mr. Douglas, however, is in the field still, and, if he can command the North-Western States and California upon his squatter sovereignty platform, he may yet be a troublesome adversary. In Virginia the Conservatives are giving the Democrats a hard fight, with not much chance of success, however.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The confirmation of the Princess Alice took place in the private chapel of Windsor Castle on Thursday. The Queen, the Prince Consort, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and the Prince of Leiningen, were present. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of Oxford and Chester. The Prince Consort led his daughter to the communion table. After the ceremony, the Queen received the congratulations of a distinguished company. A correspondent of the *Daily News* calls attention to the fact that the hymn sung at the confirmation of the Princess Alice was originally composed by the amiable and large-hearted Nonconformist, Dr. Doddridge. On Saturday, there was a grand musical performance in St. George's-hall, Windsor, consisting of the "Grosse Passion-Musik," by Joh. Sebastian Bach, according to the text of St. Matthew. The English words adapted for "the Bach Society of London," by Helen. F. H. Johnston. The chorus consisted of upwards of 170 performers. The chorus were selected principally from the Bach Society, instituted by Professor Sterndale Bennett, Mus. Prof. Cantab. 1849, who was present on the occasion. The performance was conducted by Mr. Anderson, the Director of her Majesty's private band; Mr. W. G. Cousins, organist of her Majesty's private chapel, presiding at the organ.

The Queen held a Privy Council on Saturday. At the Council a Proclamation was issued, dissolving the present Parliament, and summoning a new Parliament on Tuesday the 31st of May.

Monday was the anniversary of the birth of the Princess Alice. The Duchess of Kent paid her Majesty a visit of congratulation at the castle.

The guests at Buckingham Palace during the past week have been the Duke of Oporto, Earl de la Warr, Earl and Countess of Suffolk, Earl and Countess of Eglinton, Lord Stanley, Lord and Lady Burgherah, Lord and Lady Worsley, Lady Emily Cavendish, Mr. B. Disraeli, Colonel Cecil Forester, and Sir John Lawrence.

A Presentation Drawing-room will be held shortly after the return of the Court to town, at which the Princess Alice is expected to be present. This Drawing-room will be followed by the birthday celebration, which will this year, it is expected, be held prior to her Majesty's natal day.—*Court Journal*.

The stay of the Court at Windsor Castle will be somewhat extended, as her Majesty is now not expected to return to Buckingham Palace until Tuesday week. At the latter end of May her Majesty will pay a visit to Osborne, and will, in this comparatively quiet retreat, pass the anniversary of her birth, in the midst of her own family.—*Court Journal*.

There is very little doubt but that the Emperor of Russia, and most probably the Empress also, will pay a visit to the Queen in June. Indeed, it is expected that this month will, as far as the Court is concerned, be one of the greatest brilliancy, and the arrangements are so far made, and the promises are so positive, that nothing but a war in Europe can prevent their being carried out. If peace, then, is preserved, the splendours and gaieties of the London season will be as it were concentrated (owing to the general absence) in this month. The Prince and Princess Frederick William will not be the least interesting or welcome of our illustrious visitors in June.—*Court Journal*.

Mr. G. Patton has been appointed Solicitor-General of Scotland.

We are glad to learn that the health of Sir E. B. Lytton is improved, but his medical advisers still enjoin abstinence from attention to public business.

Mr. T. Campbell Foster is a candidate for the vacant judgeship of the City Sheriff's Court. He is the author of several legal works, but to the general public he is best known by the able and interesting letters "Upon the Condition of the People of Ireland," which, as special commissioner for the *Times*, he contributed in 1845 to the pages of that journal.

Major-General Havelock, the younger and only surviving brother of the renowned Havelock, the

deliverer of Lucknow, and we may almost say of India, is a candidate for the Governorship of the Leeds Borough Gaol.

The Government have issued three Royal Commissions. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, Sir William Page Wood, Sir George Cornwall Lewis; William Samuel, Baron Wynford; Dr. Robert Phillimore, LL.D.; and Mr. John Young, are directed to inquire into the expediency of bringing together, into one place or neighbourhood, all the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the Probate and Divorce Courts, and the Court of Admiralty, and the various offices belonging to the same, and into the means which exist, or may be supplied, for providing a site or sites, and for erecting suitable buildings, for carrying out this object. Sir John Wither Awdry, William Reginald, Earl of Devon, and Mr. Richard Jebb, are to inquire into and report on the Civil, Municipal, and Ecclesiastical Laws and Customs now in force in Jersey. Sir George Clerk, Mr. James Campbell, Mr. Alexander Earl Monteith, Professor Archibald Campbell Swinton, Mr. William Leafe, Mr. Alexander Maclean, and Mr. Forster Alleyne M'Geachy, are to inquire into the laws regulating the sale and consumption of excisable liquors in Scotland.

Captain Carnegie, the late Lord of the Admiralty, has published a letter, expressing his "surprise and indignation," at the representation which Sir John Pakington gave of what occurred between them; and at Sir John "presuming" to express a wish that it had been reduced to writing. Captain Carnegie says, that he was quite ready to contest any borough where there was a reasonable chance; but he naturally objected to Devonport, where the Dockyard men were offended at their proposed disfranchisement; and he objected to Dover, because he had good information that he could not possibly succeed without resorting to means to which he could not descend. Sir John pressed him to go there notwithstanding, and so he resigned.

Law and Police.

DISPUTED POSSESSION OF A CHAPEL.—PERRY AND OTHERS v. SHIPWAY AND OTHERS.—A case of some importance, though not involving any new principle, was decided in the Vice-Chancellor's Court on Wednesday. The Particular Baptist church at Sible Hedingham, Essex, was, in the year 1857, without a pastor; and invited a Mr. Chas. Shipway to preach to them on probation for twelve months from Christmas of that year, and he went accordingly. He had been there, however, only about three months, when reports affecting his character were circulated, and the trustees were so far satisfied of the truth of these reports, that, on the 10th of April, they exercised their legal power by sending him a notice forbidding him to minister in the chapel any more. On the 27th of that month the propriety of what had been done was made apparent by a conviction of Mr. Shipway by the magistrates for assaulting a female. On the 16th of May the members of the church met, expressed their concurrence with the proceedings of the trustees, and, in accordance with the usages of the various bodies formed on what is called the congregational system, resolved, in their church capacity, that he should not enter the pulpit again. The chapel, under the peculiar circumstances, was closed for several Sabbaths, and then re-opened. On the 4th of July, after two services had been held, Mr. Shipway and some other persons, named Ruggles, Barrell, and Finch, entered the place, kept forcible possession of it all night, altered the fastenings, and then kept permanent possession. The trustees, being thus defeated by physical force, had no alternative but to appeal to the protection of the law, and applied to the Vice-Chancellor's Court. The case was heard some time ago; and on Wednesday last judgment was given. The chapel was held in trust for the church by certain trustees; and the deed, which was dated in 1808, after the usual definition of the doctrine for the promulgation of which the building had been erected, provided that it should be held by the church so long as that church existed; and the indenture contained a declaration by the trustees that they would carry out its provisions. Eight trustees (two of whom were also deacons) and another deacon joined in the application to the court. The Vice-Chancellor said it was clear that the proceedings of Shipway and those who abetted him could not be sustained. The trustees had rightly discharged their duty. Property of this nature must necessarily be held in trust, and the trustees were the owners of the "legal estate." In fact, not only was this the law, but it had been already decided that any length of notice to quit was not necessary; for a minister, though properly appointed, was, so far as the building was concerned, but a tenant-at-will to the trustees, and, therefore, could be removed at will. In the present case there would be an order declaring the defendant's proceedings a violation of the court, forbidding them to enter the chapel, and requiring them to pay the costs of the trustees.

GIGANTIC FORGING SCHEME.—Wagner, Humphreys, Bramwell, and Foster, charged with carrying on a system of forging checks on a gigantic scale, have been finally committed to take their trial. Very remarkable evidence showing the *modus operandi* of the forgers, was given by two former confederates, one now in Newgate, the other in Cold Bath Fields prison. The "firm" had a regular office; their plan was to obtain pass-books, check-books, any documents that furnished them with the signature of a depositor and a knowledge of his balance. Then a check was forged, in one case, even a Government stamp was cast for use; the check was presented by

some of the confederates of the inferior order, the superior conspirators keeping watch. The sums thus obtained were changed into foreign moneys, and then back again into English moneys; and then were divided. One of the witnesses and late confederate joined in a plan to rob his own uncle. The evidence showed that great skill was displayed and pains taken, on every occasion.

Miscellaneous News.

THE PAROCHIAL ELECTIONS.—The metropolitan vestries met on Monday, and the churchwardens and sidesmen for the various parishes were elected, and other parish business was transacted.

GROSS OUTRAGE AT THE COLOSSEUM.—Towards this popular and deserving place of amusement an unusual amount of attention has been directed from the perpetration on Saturday of one of the most wanton pieces of vandalism and mischief that has taken place in the metropolis for many years. All visitors from the Regent's-park side will remember the two fine equestrian statues of her Majesty and Prince Albert, which formed such appropriate and striking ornaments to the entrance. On Saturday morning these noble works, which were by Wyatt, and cost 500*l.*, were found to have been disgracefully mutilated. The head of her Majesty's statue was knocked off and broken to pieces, while the head and face of the Prince Consort's effigy was almost entirely destroyed by a chisel or sharp hammer. Not the least clue has been obtained as to the perpetrator of this outrageous mischief, though very little doubt is entertained as to his being the same fanatic who a few days since mutilated West's magnificent picture of the Nativity in Langham Church, not far from the Colosseum.

A LADY KILLED BY A STAG.—The inhabitants of Ross (Herefordshire) and its district have just been thrown into a painful state of grief by the extraordinary but untimely death of Mrs. Collins, wife of Mr. J. S. Collins, a lady of very amiable disposition and much respected. It appears that Mrs. Collins was endeavouring to entice a stag of noble growth, which had escaped from the paddock at Walthall (the seat of her husband), to return, when the animal rushed furiously at her, and butted her with its antlers, which were finely developed. The unfortunate lady was knocked down with great force, and the animal then appeared to have exhausted its rage; however, on her endeavouring to rise, the beast renewed the attack, and so serious were the injuries he inflicted about the stomach and abdomen that the poor lady was carried out of the grounds by some workmen who had hastened to the rescue, in a state of insensibility, from which she never rallied, notwithstanding the skill of several medical men who were summoned to her assistance.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.—The report of the Assistant-Commissioner of the Police of the Metropolis specially charged with the control of the common lodging-houses, on the condition of single rooms occupied by females in the metropolis, was issued yesterday. It enumerates many instances in which male and female adults and boys and girls of 10, 12, 15, 16, and 17—sometimes the members of one family and sometimes without any relationship existing between them—were found sleeping in the same room. It also furnishes a deplorable picture of the condition of the houses which have been visited. "It is evident," says the Assistant-Commissioner, "from these cases, which might be greatly multiplied, that all the evils, which the Acts 14 and 15 Vict., c. 28, and 16 and 17 Vict., c. 41, were intended to remedy, still exist, almost without abatement, in single rooms occupied by families—single rooms so occupied being exempt from the operation of the act. In many cases the law is without doubt evaded, lodgers and landlords falsely asserting relationship to parties occupying the same room; and such cases frequently cause much difficulty to the inspecting officers. Where such relationship really exists, and many adults are herded together night and day in the narrowest limits, all decency must be lost, and frightful evil is the consequence. The causes are the avarice of owners and the poverty or debasement of occupants, and the only hope of improvement seems to be in some legislative enactment. Unless some legal provision is made, there is reason to fear that the operation of the Common Lodging-Houses Act will be very incomplete, and that single rooms will continue to be fertile causes of moral and physical degradation."

THE NEW SUPERANNUATION ACT.—The new Superannuation Act, which has received the Royal assent, has just been printed. It is entitled "An Act to Amend the Laws concerning Superannuations and other Allowances to Persons having held Civil Offices in the Public Service." After the commencement of the act, which became operative on receiving the Royal assent, the superannuations are to be on the following scale:—"To any person who shall have served ten years and upwards, and under eleven years, an annual allowance of 10-60ths of the annual salary and emoluments of his office; for eleven years and under twelve years, an annual allowance of 11-60ths of such salary and emoluments, and in like manner a further addition to the annual allowance of 1-60th in respect of each additional year of such service until the completion of a period of service of forty years, when the annual allowance of 40-60ths may be granted, and no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond forty years." In the event of any question arising in any department of the public service as to the claim of any person or class of persons under this

provision it is to be referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury, whose decision is to be final. The act, without prejudice to existing rights, is to apply to persons already in the Civil Service. There is a clause in this act which requires to be stated at length from its peculiar character:—"It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury from time to time by any order or warrant to declare that for the due and efficient discharge of any office or class of offices, to be specified in such order or warrant, professional or other peculiar qualifications not ordinarily to be acquired in the public service are required, and that it is fit for the interest of the public that persons should be appointed thereto at an age exceeding that at which public service ordinarily begins; and by the same or any other order or warrant to direct that when any person now holding, or who may hereafter be appointed to such office, or any of such class of offices, shall retire from the public service, a number of years not exceeding twenty, to be specified in the same order or warrant, shall, in computing the superannuation allowance which may be granted to him under the foregoing section of this act, be added to the number of years during which he may have actually served, and also to direct that in respect of such office, or class of offices, the period of the service required to entitle the holders to superannuation may be a period less than ten years, to be specified in the order or warrant, and also to direct that, in respect of such office or class of offices, the holder may be entitled to superannuation, though he may not hold his appointment directly from the Crown, and may not have entered the service with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners. Provided always that every order or warrant made under this enactment shall be laid before Parliament." Further the act provides that an allowance in cases of bodily injury may be granted, although the period had not expired to entitle the party to a superannuation allowance; gratuities in cases of short service may be granted, and allowances on the abolition of offices. No full superannuation allowance is to be made without a certificate of diligence and fidelity from the head of the department. In cases of special service a larger sum may be granted, and in individual cases of demerit a smaller amount than that prescribed by the scale. No superannuation allowance is to be granted to any person under sixty, unless on evidence of incapacity from infirmity, and persons superannuated under sixty may be required to serve again until they attain that age. The new law, which interferes with previous acts on the same subject, is to be cited as "The Superannuation Act, 1859."

Obituary.

THE DEATH OF MR. W. D. ARNOLD, son of the late Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, was recorded in our last week's obituary. His office was that of Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab. The remarkable State paper of Sir J. Lawrence on Education and Christianity in India was in part occupied with replies to the objections urged by Mr. Arnold to the free use of the Bible in native schools. Mr. Arnold was first taken ill on his voyage from Calcutta to Suez, and he was obliged to remain at Cairo. Becoming better, however, he left Alexandria, missing almost by an hour his brother, who had been sent out to meet him; but a relapse obliged him to be put ashore at Gibraltar, from whence news of his death has come by telegraph.

THE DEATH OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. CHRISTOPHER BETHELL, LORD BISHOP OF BANGOR, the oldest Bishop on the Episcopal Bench, occurred at his palace, in Carnarvonshire, on Tuesday last. Although his lordship has been for some time past indisposed, his death was not so soon expected. Dr. Bethell was a very distinguished scholar, and was during the whole of his life identified with the theological views of the High-Church party, which he constantly defended in his speeches and his various writings. The deceased prelate was born in 1778, and had therefore attained the good old age of 86. His lordship was the author of several theological works, the principal of which was "General View of the Doctrine of Regeneration in Baptism," which has become a standard work amongst High-Churchmen. The see which Dr. Bethell's death leaves vacant is worth £1,000 a year, and includes the Isle of Anglesea, and portions of Carnarvon, Denbigh, Montgomery, and Merioneth.

NATHANIEL GRIFFIN, Esq.—We regret to record the death of this consistent friend of the principles of civil and religious freedom. A correspondent of the *Patriot* says—"His eloquent advocacy of the principles and claims of religious liberty in stirring times, and on public occasions, is remembered with pleasure by many who listened to his enlightened views, sound argumentation, and intrepid appeals. But, though he possessed the ability and learning requisite to forensic success, he was deficient, perhaps, in the physical vigour essential to a distinguished career at the Bar. Nor, had his constitutional strength been equal to the struggle of rivalry in that arena, was he subject to that necessity from which eminent advocates derive the most powerful impulse to exertion, until the spur of ambition is brought into action, as the desired goal opens to their view. For many years before his decease, Mr. Griffin often suffered from a chest affection of the asthmatic form, which would have seriously impeded him had he attempted to run in so arduous a course. He was one of the sons of the late Rev. John Griffin, of Portree, and was strongly marked by that amity of manners, combined with

straightforwardness of character, which that excellent man seemed to have transmitted to the inheritors of his respected name."

Literature.

The Gospel in Burma. By Mrs. MACLEOD WYLIE. Calcutta: G. C. Hay and Co. London: W. H. Dalton, 28, Cockspur-street. 1859.

SOME of our readers may remember, five years ago, the appearance at the May meetings in London, of Macleod Wylie, Esq., the First Judge of the Small Cause Court in Calcutta. Mr. Wylie was then paying a brief visit to England to recruit his shattered health; and none who had the pleasure of hearing his eloquent addresses will forget the breadth of his knowledge of Indian missions or the fervour with which he pleaded their powerful claims. He was, however, merely transferring for a time to Europe the earnest interest which he had exhibited for many years in the prosperity of those missions, in the chief city of our Indian empire. Though but a young barrister when he first left England, Mr. Wylie speedily made his way to a position of great honour and usefulness in Calcutta, by integrity, uprightness, and public spirit. As a Christian who has both done and suffered much for conscience sake, and as an active officer of Missionary, Tract, and Bible Societies, he has ever been found among the foremost of those who were striving to proclaim the Gospel to the idolaters of Hindoostan; and by the fervour of his zeal, the wisdom of his counsels, and his large-hearted liberality, has secured the highest place in their confidence and esteem. His strong testimony to the value of missionary labours, and his stirring appeals for increased help to the great provinces of our Indian Empire, came with peculiar authority from one who had not only been upon the spot, but was minutely acquainted with all the details of missionary life. During his stay in England, Mr. Wylie published his valuable work on "Bengal as a Field of Missions," a book which contains the fullest statement yet prepared of the spiritual condition of that densely-peopled province, of the amount of effort already employed for its instruction, and of the vast territory still unoccupied by Christian labourers. On the present occasion, it is Mrs. Wylie who comes forward as an authoress to tell the wondrous story of those Burmese missions, which, imperilled in the hour of their greatest success by the want of American funds, Mr. Wylie and herself have nobly aided, and for which, during the past two years, they have secured among Indian friends that substantial sympathy and support which their trying circumstances have peculiarly required.

Her excellent book we commend most earnestly to all our readers as one that deserves extensive circulation among the friends of missions. Isolated statements have of late appeared in various periodicals of some of the wonderful incidents that have in recent years occurred in the Christian missions among the Karen tribes, but her book presents for the first time to English readers a complete sketch of that extraordinary mission, and gives a clear and connected view of all that has been done by the American missionaries in Burma from the beginning until now. Information scattered in American and Indian periodicals the reader will here find brought into narrow compass, and will peruse with astonishment and delight the narratives of some of the most remarkable conversions that have taken place amongst any people in the whole range of modern missions. The work is written in a clear and simple style, abounding with happy Scripture mottoes and pertinent quotations; while the story itself possesses an interest so deep and so fascinating as to enchain the reader's attention till its close.

A few words will suffice to indicate some of those peculiarities which have made the Burmese mission so conspicuous in recent years, which have given it a distinctive character, and which exhibit its work of grace as second to none which this missionary age has been privileged to behold. The mission has been distinguished both in its labourers and in the sphere which they have occupied. Amongst the former, its founder, Dr. Judson, by his earnest zeal, his steady consistency, his long life of self-denying labour, his fearful sufferings, has secured for himself a foremost place amongst great missionaries. At his side stands his heroic wife, who bore a full share of his heavy trials, wore herself out in the faithful service, and now sleeps in her romantic grave, under the hopia, on the banks of the Salween. Then follows her gentle successor, Mrs. Sarah Judson, who laboured for twenty years, first among the Karens of Tavoy, then among the Talings, and who rests far from the scene of her self-denial, on the rock of St. Helena. Less known, but not inferior to these, are Mrs. Helen

Mason, so singularly consecrated to her chosen mission life, so fervent and so constant in her prayers; Mr. Ingalls, who for twenty-one years gave himself with great steadfastness to the Burmese mission, in Arracan and Rangoon; and Mr. Vinton, the man of ardent piety, large wisdom, intense zeal; who was permitted to baptise 500 Karens in a single year, and died the pastor-bishop of forty-two Karen churches. To these may be added Dr. Wade, the first preacher to the Karens, still living in green old age to witness the vast fruits won from among them to the gospel; Mr. Kincaid, the earnest and fearless traveller, who in a single journey carried the gospel 500 miles beyond Ava; and Dr. Mason, who has lived to consolidate the wonderful apostolic success in Tounghoo; with other living witnesses of Christ's truth among the heathen.

The field of labour which the missionaries have occupied also possesses a marked character. Divided into three great provinces—Arracan, Pegu, and Tenasserim, now all English—it is peopled by three great races—the Burmans, the Talings, and the Karens; and compels a division of labour into two great languages. The Burmans have been the rulers of the rest for a long period; and under the dynasty of Alompra, founded a hundred years ago, have oppressed the subject tribes with the most grinding tyranny. They have been the Normans of the empire, the Talings representing the Saxons, and the Karens the aborigines who first occupied the country. Buddhists to an extreme degree, covering the land with vast gilded pagodas, with sacred kyungs, and tribes of Buddhist priests, even the Burmans, with their haughty mien and pride of merit, have given in their adhesion to the gospel. Important churches have been gathered from among them, and individual converts like Myat-Kyau, and the faithful pastor, Ko-tha-a, both from their strange history and their consistent character, have become distinguished among their brethren. The Talings, the principal inhabitants of the province of Pegu, once held the rule in that territory, but were conquered by the Burmans, who greatly oppressed them. In the first Burmese war, they sympathised with the English, and were in consequence bitterly punished by their oppressors when the war was passed. So severe was their treatment, that before the annexation of the province to the Indian empire, a large number of the people had been destroyed, and the land was greatly depopulated. Christian churches have been founded among them also; though the converts have been few; but it is hoped that the instructions they enjoy under their present mild rulers will be the means of once more raising this despised and down-trodden race.

The Karens constitute by far the most noble sphere of labour occupied by the American Mission. The aborigines of Burma, holding to this day the hill tracts and dense forests, divided into several tribes, they have retained a large measure of the wild, rude, uncivilised freedom enjoyed by their ancestors centuries ago. Most wonderfully have they proved to be "a people prepared for the Lord." Though holding to some extent a superstitious dread of evil spirits, they are not idolaters, nor have they ever received the Buddhist notions of their Burman masters. While whole nations have gone astray in gross idolatry; while scholars and philosophers have fallen into pantheistic errors, this wild but simple people have for ages retained the knowledge of the one Living and True God; of his almighty power, his supreme wisdom, his abounding goodness. And with these pure doctrines they have handed down, from generation to generation, the singular tradition, that their fathers once possessed the Book of God, but lost it for their sinfulness; and that some day white men from the west would come and bring it back to them as Heaven's gift of pardon. Holding these views, their minds freed from idolatry, from blinded trust in their own deeds of merit, and "waiting for the Lord," they have been prepared to rush into the arms of missionaries, and accept without hindrance the revealed gospel of the cross. From Dr. Wade's first interview with them at Dongyan in 1829, as fast as missionaries and native catechists have been able aggressively to visit and invite them, they have flowed like a steady stream into the church of Christ.

Amazing grace has been bestowed upon these singular tribes. They have not "waited" for the Lord in vain. The progress of the gospel among them has been marked by strange conversions, by marvellous displays of Divine mercy, by noble instances of self-denial, by severe persecution, by grand, unparalleled successes. All these things are narrated, clearly and touchingly, in the work before us. Receiving the details from the journals and note-books of the missionaries who have witnessed them, Mrs. Wylie has now arranged the story for the benefit of English readers who love to hear the triumphs of the cross of Christ. How Boardman

lived and died for the Karens, among the pagodas and hill jungles of Tavoy; how Helen Mason followed up his toils, and like him prayed the people into the church; how the little one became a thousand, spread wide and far among the dells and crags of that wild province, and sent forth teachers and preachers by hundreds to enlighten districts still in darkness; how Arracan received the Word from Comstock, Kincaid, and others; how the Karens of Pegu, persecuted by their rulers, crossed the mountains into that province, and found both freedom and Divine truth; how the gospel flourished through Mr. Abbott's labours among the creeks of Bassein; how persecution was stayed by the appointment of a Governor who, unknown to the King of Ava, was a Christian; and how, during the recent war, one of the devoted pastors was crucified rather than deny his Master. All these things are fully told in this most interesting narrative. How, after the annexation of Pegu, the wondrous work received a new impetus, and that labour which was thought to have culminated in 1850, entered new tribes, new districts, and converted new villages in 1855; how the Karens of Bassein came over by thousands; how the young pastor, San Quala, called by an inward voice to the ancient seats of his people, founded a new mission at Tounghoo, and began a career of success that has never been equalled in modern days; how division after division of the strange tribes has given converts by hundreds every year; until there are 15,000 members in church-fellowship, and the Christian families contain a hundred thousand individuals; for these and all other details of this romantic history, we refer our readers to the book before us. It will furnish admirable instruction to the young; it will supply ministers with numerous illustrations of the mode in which Divine truth affects the human heart; and it will deepen in all the servants of Christ their sense of the grandeur of that glorious work of grace which is being effected in this missionary age.

NEW EDITIONS.

Routledge's Shakespeare, Parts 34 to 37. Edited by H. STANTON. (Routledge and Co.) These parts contain King Lear, Coriolanus, and the Winter's Tale. Mr. John Gilbert is less happy in the illustration of *Lear* than of any play that has yet come to his hand: and is just as successful in *Coriolanus*, and in two or three of the principal illustrations of the *Winter's Tale*. On the whole, Mr. Gilbert keeps up extremely well the character of this work, as the most richly and appreciatively illustrated popular Shakespeare that has ever been given to the world. Mr. Stanton is as diligent, and acute, and careful in judgment, as in the early numbers. His notes are admirable. But he has not finally solved the difficulty of the celebrated line in *Lear*—

"O, undistinguish'd space of woman's will!"—by his suggestion of "O, undistinguishable sense of woman's will;" though it is very plausible, as Edgar is evidently complaining of the strange caprice of woman. We can only refer to the note on the speech of Antigonus in the *Winter's Tale*, (A. ii. s. 1.)—"If it prove she's otherwise, I'll keep my stables where I lodge my wife; &c." as an instance of a simple and successful extraction of meaning from the passage, as it stands, notwithstanding that it has previously been an unsurmountable difficulty to all the commentators. So, again, the line, "and one may drink, depart, and yet partake no venom," can hardly be doubted to have been written, as Mr. Stanton suggests, "And one may drink deep of it, and yet partake no venom." We are glad to find our opinion sustained, as the work proceeds, that the elements of critical supervision and popular illustration have never been better united in the production of a great author.

Rowell's Life of Johnson. By J. W. CROKER, LL.D. With Illustrations. (John Murray.) Part II.—only requires that we announce the progress of an edition which ought to put all others out of the court of popular favour.

Rev. Sydney Smith's Works. Part IV. (Longman and Co.)—brings this people's edition more than half through its completion.

SERIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Comprehensive History of England. Parts 15 to 18. (Blackie and Son.)—The Stuart period, the Commonwealth, and the Restoration, are comprised within the present parts of this excellent popular history. An impartial spirit pervades the political history; and a truthful impression is generally left on the reader's mind. But we do not consider that the editor has done justice to the period of the Commonwealth, either in the extent of the narrative of public affairs, or in the interpretation of the great characters and events of the time. The history of society is given with all desirable fulness, and is thoroughly well-written. The history of religion, too, is to be praised for its religious sympathy; but can scarcely be considered to be without taint of prejudice in claiming for Presbyterianism the honour of having fought the battle of civil and religious liberty in the days of the first Charles; or, in charging on Inde-

pendency the rise of many "wild sects;" or, in speaking of the "incomprehensible religious views" and "unintelligible rhapsodies" of "such mystagogues as Vane, Cromwell, and others." But we have not found it necessary to take exception to the complexion of any of the representations made in the work, except in this single and slight instance. It is more deserving of confidence than any other general history of England in which prominence is given to the progress of religion and the internal development of ecclesiastical affairs.

A Comprehensive History of India. Parts 2 to 14. (Blackie and Son.)—This work has now brought down Indian history to the year 1757; we are thus in the very thick of all that is most exciting in the story of the British success and progress,—the age of Clive. The author is undoubtedly building up a work which will deserve national popularity; as one of the most thoroughly-studied, intelligent, and agreeably written historical compilations ever produced. The illustrations continue to be highly interesting, and are executed in the best manner.

Routledge's Illustrated Natural History. By Rev. J. G. WOOD, M.A., F.L.S. (Routledge and Co.) Part I.—This is the commencement of an undertaking which, both as to its literary and artistic elements, has been confided to the right hands. Who, of popular writers on Natural History, has more of the confidence and grateful good-will of thousands of readers than the well-known author of "Common Objects of the Country" and "Sea-shore"? We cordially welcome the new work on which his scientific knowledge and ability as a writer are now, for some months, to be employed. It is intended that it should be popular in character; but it will also be carefully accurate. Mr. Wood has an eye for the suggestions, and a heart for the poetry, of his subject; and is one of the most cheerful and companionable naturalists that ever took us by the hand. This first part opens with a brief general introduction—on classification, the characteristics of Vertebrates, and, specially, of the Mammals,—and then proceeds to Quadrumanous animals, amongst whom, of course, the Gorilla is now pre-eminent. The designs are by Harrison Weir, Wolf, Harvey, and others; and are engraved by the Dalziels—than which arrangement nothing could be better. The work is in shilling parts, uniform with Routledge's Shakespeare.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Ruth; a Chapter in Providence. By Dr. Cumming. Recollections of W. Jay, of Bath. By Cyrus Jay. Songs for the Suffering. By Thomas Davis, M.A. Barabbas the Scapgoat. By A. H. Wratistaw, M.A. Pictures from Sicily. By the Author of "Forty Days in the Desert." Early Religious History of Britain. By Rev. James Smith. Works of Rev. Sydney Smith. Cheap Edition. Part 4. Transmission of Ancient Books to Modern Times. By Isaac Taylor. Life and Times of Daniel De Foe. By W. Chadwick. The Good News of God. Sermons. By Rev. Charles Kingsley. The Broken Unity of the Church. Life's Morning. By the Author of "Life's Evening." Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation. By an American Citizen. Book-keeping. By Jno. McLean. Communions upon Daily Texts. Four Sermons. By Harvey Goodwin, D.D. A Tale for the Pharisees. Dr. Owen's Communion with God. The Power of Prayer. By Dr. Prime. Handbook of the Microscope. By W. L. Notcutt. Works of Edmund Spenser. By Rev. G. Gillilan. Humanity. A Poem of Sympathy. Life of Dr. Arnold. By Emma J. Worboise. Common-Sense of Life Assurance. Rowell's Life of Johnson. Croker. Part 2. Comprehensive History of England. Parts 17-18. Routledge's Shakespeare. Part 37. Memoirs of Dr. Henderson. By Thalia Henderson. Gloria Patria. By Thomas Sadler, Ph.D., Hampstead. Servant's Behaviour Book. By Mrs. Motherly.

Gleanings.

The Emperor Napoleon III., having been born on the 20th of April, 1808, has completed his fifty-first year.

A committee of the Canadian Legislature have recommended the passing of a prohibitory liquor law.

The Rev. John B. Shrawsbury, Wesleyan missionary, who sustained Gavazzi in Galway, has received a notice threatening him with assassination.

Two new periodicals will commence their career on the 30th inst., viz., *All the Year Round*, which will be edited by Mr. Charles Dickens; and the *Literary Record*, which will, we believe, be edited by Mr. Passmore Edwards.

The first three volumes of a new "Life of Peter the Great," by Ustrailov, the Russian historian, have just appeared at St. Petersburg, and have produced a greater sensation than any other historical work in Russia since the masterpiece of Karainzin.

THE CAWNPORE MASSACRE.—One circumstance connected with the Cawnpore massacre which I never heard before was told me by Sir John Inglis, on the authority of the excellent chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Moore. It appears that after the capitulation the besieged were allowed to walk freely out of the intrenchments, and that they strolled about the neighbourhood that evening. Next day being Sunday, they were allowed the same liberty, and they went to the church, which is not very far from the slaughter-house, and heard Divine service. On the follow-

ing morning, the garrison marched down to the ghats, where the boats were prepared, some with breakfast laid out, and then the murder began. All the instincts of the tiger, its feline treachery and cruelty, seem developed here.—*Times' Special Correspondent*.

The colossal statue of "Victory," which workmen are now erecting in Apsley-house Garden, is part of Marochetti's design for the monument of the great Duke of Wellington in St. Paul's Cathedral. On account of its size, it cannot be admitted amongst the models exhibited in Westminster-hall.

Mr. Murphy, the American chess-player, who successfully played blindfold with eight competitors at Birmingham and Paris, tried the same feat with much superior players at the London Club on Wednesday. He won two of the games, and the other six were drawn.

TREMENDOUS FERTILITY.—A Mississippian was bragging to a Yankee of the fertility of the soil of his region. To give a practical illustration of his subject, he said that he went to the woods to cut down an oak tree. After he had chopped for about a week or ten days, he thought he would take a walk round the tree just to see how much more he had to cut. When he got to the other side he saw another man chopping on the same oak. "I say," says our friend, "how long have you been cutting?" "Just three weeks," says the stranger. The tree was so big round that they did not hear the sound of each other's axes!

A SCOTCH ELECTION JOKE.—He had heard of a gentleman who had gone to visit the west coast of Scotland, and who being anxious to see as much of its romantic scenery as possible, had put the following question to a young lady:—"Madam, are there any beauties in this place?" (Laughter.) "Oh yes, Sir," modestly replied the damsel, "there's two of us, Sir." (Great laughter.) Now Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli evidently thought themselves in a similar position to this lady, but he (Mr. Macfie) very much doubted whether their opinion was confirmed by the country, and whether they were really the "beauties" they imagined themselves to be. (Laughter and cheers.)—*Mr. Macfie, at Leith*.

SUDDEN WHITENING OF THE HAIR.—A correspondent of the *Medical Times* having asked for authentic instances of hair becoming grey within the space of one night, Mr. D. P. Parry, staff-surgeon at Aldershot, writes the following very remarkable account of a case of which, he says, he made memoranda shortly after the occurrence:—

"On February 19, 1858, the column under General Franks, in the south of Oude, was engaged with a rebel force at the village of Ohamda; and several prisoners were taken. One of them, a Sepoy of the Bengal Army, was brought before the authorities for examination; and I being present had an opportunity of watching from the commencement the fact I am about to record. Divested of his uniform, and stripped completely naked, he was surrounded by the soldiers, and then first apparently became alive to the dangers of his position; he trembled violently, intense horror and despair were depicted in his countenance, and although he answered the questions addressed to him, he seemed almost stupefied with fear; while actually under observation, within the space of half-an-hour, his hair became grey on every portion of his head, it having been, when first seen by us, the glossy jet black of the Bengalee, aged about twenty-four. The attention of the bystanders was first attracted by the sergeant, whose prisoner he was, exclaiming, 'He is turning grey!' and I, with several other persons, watched its progress. Gradually but decidedly the change went on, and a uniform greyish colour was completed within the period above-named."

BIRTHS.

SHARMAN.—April 11, the wife of Mr. Henry Rishborough, Sharnon, of a daughter. HERBERT.—April 12, at Wilton House, the wife of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, of a daughter. HALL.—April 14, at 1, Egham-place, North Briston, Mrs. Arthur Hall, of a daughter. TAYLOR.—April 14, at Lawrence Street, Wandsworth, Isambard, the wife of John Taylor, Esq., of a son. COLMAN.—April 24, at Upper Clapton, Mrs. Jeremiah Colman, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

WAGGETT.—DOW.—April 12, at Bloomsbury Chapel, by the Rev. W. Brock, James Henry Waggett, of Argyl-street, Regent-street, to Anna Maria Dow, second daughter of the late Mr. William Dow, druggist, of Whitechapel. MOSES.—BIRD.—April 13, at Hope Chapel, Devonport, by the Rev. Thomas Heston, the Rev. N. B. Moses, B.A., of Lynton, Hants, to Mary Matilda, only surviving child of the late Mr. Robert Bird, timber merchant, of Morice Town. COLE.—ASKEW.—April 14, at the Congregational Chapel, East Bergholt, by the Rev. B. Roberts, Mr. Anne Cole to Mrs. Sophia Askew. WHEELER.—DREDGES.—April 14, at Exbury Church, near Southampton, by the Rev. J. E. Bartlett, Mr. Joseph Wheeler, of Great Yarmouth, to Jane, fifth daughter of Mr. William Dredges, of Hope Farm, Exbury, Hants. CULPAN.—THOMPSON.—April 14, at St. John's Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. J. Fiddle, Mr. W. Culpan, of Rochdale, to Sarah Susannah, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Miles Thompson, of Halifax. ROBINSON.—FRITH.—April 15, at Chapel-street Independent Chapel, Salford, by the Rev. B. Clifton, William, only son of the late Mr. Thomas Robinson, of Ardwick, to Sarah Gledhill, fourth daughter of Mr. William Frith, of Manchester. STRAWH.—RUDFERN.—April 15, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Cheetham-hill, Manchester, by the Rev. J. Brown, President of the Conference, William Henry, only son of the late Rev. John Strawh, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Rudfern, of Manchester. LUMB.—BROADBENT.—April 17, at Ebenezer Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. T. Smith, Mr. Henry Lumb, woollen spinner, to Miss Sarah Ann Broadbent, both of Greetland. SUTHERLAND.—JOHNSTON.—April 18, at the Independent Chapel, Wigton, by the Rev. H. Ferriest, Benjamin, fifth son of the late William Sutherland, of Wigton, to Catherine, third daughter of Mr. George Johnston, home missionary, Glasgow.

YOUNG-WALTON.—April 18, at Newcastle, in Brunswick-place Chapel, Mr. William Young, surgeon, to Matilda second daughter of Mr. Dinahale Walton, Newcastle.

TOWNLEY-BOYLE.—April 18, at Lady Jane Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. J. Mather, Mr. Edward Townley, warehouseman, to Miss Sarah Boyle, both of this town.

GENE-HARRIS.—April 19, at Charles-street Chapel, Leicester, by Rev. T. Lomas, assisted by Rev. W. Woods, Mr. William Gee, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late W. B. Harris, Esq., West-street, Brantford-gate, Leicester.

PRIESTLEY-BRIGGS.—April 19, at Oxford-place Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. Joshua Priestley, of Doncaster, uncle of the bridegroom, the Rev. John Priestley, Wesleyan missionary, South Africa, to Sarah Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. John N. Briggs, merchant, Leeds.

ATKINS-MORFORD.—April 19, at the Congregational Church, Egham-hill, (by Special License) by the Rev. W. Knight, of Egham; Mr. James Atkins, of King-street, Twickenham, son of the late Mr. John Atkins, of Eton, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Morford, of Staines, Middlesex.

TOWNHOW-BAINES.—April 21, at Brunswick Chapel, Leeds, Mr. W. Townhow, of Normanton, to Miss Mary Ann Baines, of Spencer-place, Pottennewton.

DUNCAN-WEBB.—April 21, at Pembroke Chapel, by the Rev. H. S. Brown, Mr. T. Duncan, to Jane Maria, daughter of Mr. J. Webb, of Liverpool.

WELLS-FRITH.—April 22, at New College Chapel, St. John's-wood, by the Rev. W. Radburn, of Hampstead, Mr. E. Wells, of Islington, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. P. Frith, of High-street, Hampstead.

BURTON-BAYERS.—April 23, at London-road Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. R. W. McAll, Mr. Shadrack Burton, to Miss Eliza Bayers.

DEATHS.

EWING.—April 10, at Gosport, Hants, Anne, aged twenty-nine, daughter of the Rev. A. Ewing, M.A.

BALDWIN.—April 13, in Paris, Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq., formerly M.P. for Totnes, aged sixty-nine.

SADDINGTON.—April 18, Elizabeth, the much-beloved wife of Mr. Samuel Saddington, of St. John-street, Smithfield, aged fifty-six.

PARKER.—April 18, at Walthamstow, aged seventy-seven, Hannah, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Parker, formerly of Bocking, Essex.

PARKER.—April 18, at Walthamstow, aged seventy-seven, Hannah, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Parker, formerly of Bocking, Essex.

BANGOR.—April 19, at the Palace, Bangor, the Right Rev. Christopher Bethell, Lord Bishop of Bangor, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, and the thirty-fifth year of his Episcopate.

SUTCLIFFE.—April 20, at his residence, Bank-top, Ashton-under-Lyne, the Rev. Jonathan Sutcliffe, F.R.S., aged sixty-four years.

WALL.—April 20, at the residence of her nephew, William White, Esq., Blackheath, Mrs. Sarah Wall, relict of Mr. James Wall, formerly Vestry Clerk of St. Luke, Middlesex, in the seventy-seventh year of her age.

MARSHALL.—April 21, at his residence, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, William Marshall, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. William Tegg and Co., publishers, Queen-street, Chesham.

SMITHERS.—April 22, at his residence, Gotha-place, Peckham, Henry Keene Smithers, Esq., aged seventy-three.

MECHI.—April 25, in the fifty-first year of his age, at his residence, 15, Gibson-square, after severe suffering, borne with great patience, Mr. G. C. Mechi, only brother to Mr. Alderman Mechi.

MAIZEY.—April 26, after a long affliction, at Hook-Norton, Oxon, the Rev. W. Maizey, Baptist minister, aged forty-nine.

DEXTER.—At St. Alban's, on Tuesday morning, April 26th, in the sixty-seventh year of her age, Mrs. Dexter, widow of the late Mr. John Dexter, of Chelsea. She retired to rest in her usual health, but, according to an oft-repeated wish, her natural slumbers deepened into her sleep in Jesus. For nearly thirty-five years she has been assiduously engaged as a Methodist class-leader, and has truly been a "Mother in Israel."

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

On Thursday the Stock Market opened with firmness, but the alarming reports as to the relations of Austria and Piedmont caused a fall of 1 per cent. Friday was a close holiday. On Saturday there was but a small attendance of dealers. Great excitement prevailed, and a severe fall was quoted in nearly every class of stock dealt in. At the close the market was heavy, at 93½, "buyers," being 1 per cent. lower than on Thursday afternoon. On Monday the panic continued. A further fall took place, of about 3 per cent. The market closed officially at nearly the lowest price, but subsequently there was a partial recovery on a statement that the Emperor Napoleon had delayed his address to the Legislative Chamber—a circumstance which was caught at as holding out the possibility of some pacific agency being still in contemplation. The effect of the political news has been aggravated by the drain of gold from the bank, which is manifesting itself with considerable force, and which it is thought will certainly lead to the rate of discount being advanced to 3 per cent. either on Thursday next or Thursday week.

The adjudication of the Indian Loan of 7,000,000, took place on Wednesday, when tenders for 6,920,000 were opened. It was announced that the minimum was 95 per cent., and it was found that the tenders at and above that rate amounted to 5,077,000. It is said that this will suffice for several months. The highest offer was 98 per cent., and the lowest 92. The loan is quoted 2 to 1 discount.

The transactions in foreign stocks have been, without exception, at a decline. The reduction since Thursday, in some cases, especially Turkish, amounted to about 10 per cent.; 7 per cent. in Sardinian; 2½ to 3½ in French railway shares, and 2½ in Lombardo-Venetian. English railway stocks have likewise been thrown down to the extent of 2 to 3 per cent. in most instances. The depreciation extended to nearly every class of stock ordinarily dealt in.

The Board of Trade returns for March show an increase in our exportations equal to that presented in the preceding month, the excess over the total for

the corresponding month of last year being 2,312,954, while as compared with March, 1857, when the false inflation of trade was at its height, there is also the large augmentation of 856,880. The continental preparations for war have doubtless operated powerfully in stimulating the demand for various kinds of goods.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

| | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. |
|----------------------|------|--------|------|------|------|-------|
| 3 per Cent. Consols | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 4 per Cent. Consols | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 5 per Cent. Consols | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 6 per Cent. Consols | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 7 per Cent. Consols | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 8 per Cent. Consols | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 9 per Cent. Consols | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 10 per Cent. Consols | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 11 per Cent. Consols | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 12 per Cent. Consols | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—A highly-respectable lady having been afflicted for more than ten years with consumptive symptoms, nervousness, indigestion, and with other internal disorders of a very serious nature, of which she could get no relief, has become restored to health by simple means. She will inform any sufferer of the means by which she became restored, either on personal application, or on receipt of a directed envelope. Address, Mrs. George Morrison, No. 11, Walpole-street, Chelsea, S.W.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—COLD, COUGHS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH.—These corrective remedies are infallible for these pectoral complaints; which neglected often end in Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption. The Ointment, well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is carried directly to the lungs, whence it expels all impurities. All the blood in the body constantly passes through the lungs, and there all noxious particles tending to produce disease can be quickly, thoroughly, and permanently neutralised, rendered harmless, or ejected from the system. Holloway's Ointment and Pills perfectly accomplish this purification; and by the blood, thus cleansed, the influence of these wonderful medicaments reaches the remotest part of the human body, and thus cures all diseased action, whether internal or external.

WE ARE HAPPY TO QUOTE THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING INFORMATION from Dr. Barry's report on cases of Indigestion, (Dyspepsia) Flatulency, Constipation, Nervous, Bilious and Liver complaints, Cough, Asthma, Consumption and Debility without medicine by Dr. Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food:—"Eight years dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Dr. Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. Rev. John W. Flavell, Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk."—Cure 18,216. Dr. Andrew Ure, of Constipation, Dyspepsia, nervous irritability. Cure 28,212. Captain Allan of epileptic fits. Cure 42,110. Major Ellis, of enlargement of the liver and total prostration of strength. Cure No. 1,600.—"Three years excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Dr. Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food. Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon of Ross, Skibbereen."

[Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Warrar, Dr. Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decies, Major General Thomas King, and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In containers, 1lb., 2½ lb., 4½ lb., 6½ lb., 11½ lb., 12½ lb., 22½ lb. The 12½ lb. canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order. Barry, Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, and through all Chemists and Grocers in town and country. Important caution against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:—The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, April 20, 1859.

| ISSUE DEPARTMENT. | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Notes issued | £31,882,630 |
| Government Debt | £11,015,100 |
| Other Securities | £4,420,000 |
| Gold Bullion | £1,707,630 |
| Silver Bullion | — |
| | £31,882,630 |

| BANKING DEPARTMENT. | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Proprietors' Capital | £14,553,000 |
| Reserve | £3,141,459 |
| Public Deposits | £5,979,000 |
| Other Deposits | £1,125,193,308 |
| Seven Day and other | £87,957 |
| Bills | £28,708,633 |
| | £31,882,630 |

April 21, 1859. **M. MARSHALL**, Chief Cashier.

Friday, April 22, 1859.

BLACKBURN. R. London-wall, and Spencer-road, Stoke Newington, tailor, May 4, June 2, and 10, 1859.

WILKINSON. W. Maidstone, licensed victualler, May 8, June 2, and 10, 1859.

CAMPAR. I. G. Close and St. Simon's, Norwich, shoe maker, May 6, June 2, and 10, 1859.

WYNN. W. N. Greenwich, auctioneer, May 6, June 2, and 10, 1859.

LATCH. J. Bristol, shipbroker, May 6, June 2, and 10, 1859.

BENTON. M. and J. Leeds, joiners, May 6, June 2, and 10, 1859.

Tuesday, April 26, 1859.

BIRCH. H. Sheffield, grocer, May 7, June 11, and 18, 1859.

HICKS. H. King David-lane, Shadwell, glass-cutter, May 7, June 11, and 18, 1859.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, April 25.

We had 3,184 quarters of British wheat, and 2,235 sacks of flour arrived coastwise last week, and 4,633 quarters and 16,753 sacks per railway. The foreign supply consisted of wheat, 600 quarters from Danzig, 2,463 quarters from Warsaw, 600 quarters from Denmark, 480 quarters from Holland, 2,244 quarters from Belgium, 3,620 quarters from France, 3,300 quarters from Odessa, 286 quarters from Sweden, 4,470 quarters from Denmark, 540 quarters from Hamburg, 3,674 quarters from Odessa, 650 quarters from Norway, 27,154 quarters from Sweden, 23,311 quarters from Denmark, 1,886 quarters from East Prussia, 4,610 quarters from Holland, 8,370 quarters from Odessa, 4,217 sacks and 60 barrels from France, 100 sacks from Belgium. We had a short supply of English wheat at this morning's market, and this in conjunction with the prospects of war, enabled factors to realise an advance of 2s 3d to 3s per quarter upon last Monday's prices. For foreign wheat there

was more demand, and where sales were made 2s to 3s per quarter more was obtained, but many parcels were withdrawn from the market. Norfolk flour held at 5s 7d per sack, and millers advanced the top price of town-made 2s per sack. Beans and peas sold more freely, and 1s per quarter dearer. Grinding barley in better demand and 6d higher, but malting and distilling qualities unaltered. There was a large supply of foreign oats, but prices of good oats were fully maintained, with a ready sale. Linseed dull, but cakes quite as dear. The weather is very wet and milder.

| HARTFORD. | | FOREIGN. | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|
| | s. d. | | s. d. |
| Wheat | 42 to 46 | Dantzic | 52 to 56 |
| Essex and Kent, Red | 42 to 46 | Königsberg, Red | 46 to 54 |
| Ditto White | 46 to 48 | Pomeranian, Red | 48 to 52 |
| Lincoln, Norfolk, and | — | Rostock | 46 to 52 |
| Yorkshire Red | — | Danish and Holstein | 44 to 48 |
| Scotch | 42 to 46 | East Prussia | 44 to 48 |
| Rye | 32 to 34 | Petersburg | 40 to 46 |
| Barley, malting | 36 to 38 | Riga and Archangel | — |
| Distilling | 26 to 28 | Polish Odessa | 40 to 43 |
| Malt (half) | 60 to 64 | Mariampol | 40 to 43 |
| Beans, maragan | 36 to 40 | Taganrog | — |
| Ticks | — | Egyptian | 30 to 32 |
| Harrow | — | American (U.S.) | 42 to 48 |
| Pigeon | — | Barley, Pomeranian | 26 to 32 |
| Peas, White | 38 to 40 | Königsberg | 26 to 32 |
| Grey | 38 to 40 | Danish | 26 to 32 |
| Maple | 38 to 40 | East Prussia | 22 to 28 |
| Boilers | — | Egyptian | 20 to 22 |
| Tar (English new) | 60 to 63 | Odessa | 21 to 22 |
| Foreign | 60 to 63 | | |
| Oats (English new) | 21 to 27 | Beans— | |
| Flour, town made, per | — | Horse | 36 to 40 |
| Sack of 280 lbs | 40 to 43 | Pigeon | 40 to 42 |
| Linseed, English | — | Egyptian | 34 to 36 |
| Baltic | — | Peas, White | 38 to 40 |
| Black Sea | — | Oats— | |
| Hempseed | 42 to 44 | Dutch | 18 to 20 |
| Canaryseed | 60 to 66 | Jahde | 18 to 24 |
| Cloverseed, per cwt. of | — | Danish | 17 to 22 |
| 112 lbs. English | — | Danish, Yellow seed | 21 to 24 |
| German | — | Swedish | 22 to 24 |
| French | — | Petersburg | 20 to 24 |
| American | — | Flour, per bar. of 190 lbs. | — |
| Linseed Cakes, 134 lbs to 144 | — | New York | 30 to 35 |
| Rape Cakes, 64 lbs to 70 lbs per ton | — | Spanish, per sack | — |
| Rapeseed, 344 lbs to 354 lbs per last | — | Carawayseed, per cwt. | 60 to 65 |

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 6d to 7d; household ditto, 4d to 6d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, April 25.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 944 head. To-day's market was but moderately supplied with each kind of foreign stock, the general quality of which was only middling. About an average supply of beasts was derived from our own grazing districts, in good condition; indeed, this was one of the best markets for beef held for some weeks past. Owing in some measure to the holidays, and the change in the weather, the beef trade ruled heavy, and prices gave way, compared with Monday last, 3d to 4d per cwt. The general top figure for Scotch was 4s 6d per cwt. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 2,000 Scotch, shortfords, and crosses; from other parts of England, 230 of various breeds; from Scotland, 280 Scotch and crosses; and from Ireland, 90 oxen and heifers. We were tolerably well, but not so heavily, supplied with most kinds of sheep. All breeds met a very dull inquiry, and the quotations gave way 3d to 4d per cwt. The general top figure for old Downs was 5s 6d per cwt. Lambs were in moderate supply and sluggish request, at about Thursday's decline in value. Prices ranged from 5s 6d to 6s 4d per cwt. Although the supply of calves was limited, the real trade ruled heavy, and the quotations gave way 3d per cwt. The pork trade was heavy, in price, however, no change took place.

Per cwt. to sink the O.S.

| s. d. | | s. d. | |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Inf. coarse beasts | 3 4 to 3 8 | Pr. coarse woolled | 4 10 to 5 4 |
| Second quality | 3 10 to 4 0 | Prime Southdown | 5 8 to 5 8 |
| Prime large oxen | 4 2 to 4 6 | Lge. coarse calves | 5 10 to 4 8 |
| Prime Scotch, &c. | 4 6 to 4 8 | Prime small | 4 10 to 5 0 |
| Coarse inf. sheep | 3 10 to 4 4 | Large hogs | 3 0 to 3 6 |
| Second quality | 4 6 to 4 8 | Neatam. porkers | 3 8 to 4 2 |

Lambs 5s 6d to 5s 8d.

Suckling calves, 18s to 21s. Quarter-old store pigs, 18s to 21s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, April 25.

The supplies of meat are seasonably good. Prime beef, mutton, and veal have sold steadily at full prices. Otherwise the trade is in a sluggish state.

Per cwt. by the carcase.

| s. d. | | s. d. | |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Inf. beef | 3 4 to 3 8 | Small pork | 5 10 to 6 2 |
| Middling ditto | 3 8 to 3 10 | Inf. mutton | 3 6 to 4 0 |
| Prime large do. | 4 0 to 4 2 | Middling ditto | 4 2 to 4 4 |
| Do. small do. | 4 4 to 4 6 | Prime ditto | 4 6 to 4 10 |
| Large pork | 3 2 to 3 8 | Veal | 4 2 to 5 2 |
| | | Lamb, 4s 4d to 5s 8d. | |

PRODUCE MARKET, MONDAY, APRIL 25.

TEA.—Scarcely any business has been transacted in the private contract market, and prices remain firm at 14s to 16s for common choice.

SUGAR.—The dealings have been extremely limited, at prices much the same as the close of the market on Thursday last.

COFFEE.—The demand for plantations Ceylon has been moderately active, but the dealings have been confined almost exclusively to immediate wants at about former rates.

RICE.—There has been an active demand, and in some instances rather higher rates have been realised.

SALT.—The demand for this article, noticed previously to the close of the market on Thursday, has continued, and at one time an advance of 2s 10d to 3s per cwt. took place, but it has not been sustained. Prices, however, are very firm.

PROVISIONS, Monday, April 25.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 328 firkins butter and 2,851 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 10,131 casks butter and 630 bales bacon. Old Irish butter moves off at irregular prices, according to quality. A few firkins new, of fine quality, arrived, sold at 12s per cwt. Best Dutch sold early in the week at 12s per cwt., but afterwards declined to 11s; and lower rates are looked for as supplies increase. In the bacon market there was more business transacted. Sales of prime Waterford made at 60s per cwt. on board for shipment.

POTATOES, BROADBEN AND BETHLEHEM, Monday, April 25.—The imports of Potatoes last week were 182 tons from Groningen, 72 do. from Calais, 225 do. from Dunkirk, and 88 bags from Antwerp. Coastwise and by railway, full average supplies are coming to hand. The best samples are in fair request at full prices; but other kinds rule heavy at the late decline.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, April 23.—Notwithstanding the continued coldness of the weather, the supply of most things is quite sufficient for the demand. New grapes still realise high prices. Hips strawberries are becoming more plentiful. Oranges fetch 3s 6d and 10s per 100. Nets of all kinds realise fair prices. Among vegetables, cauliflowers are still brought from Cornwall in large quantities. Young cabbages and French beans are plentiful. French sailing may be had in abundance; also rhubarb, asparagus, and peas. Green peas, broad and French beans, new horn carrots, and globe artichokes of foreign growth may still be obtained. Best samples of potatoes are rather dearer; new ones from Lisbon continue to be received. Artichokes fetch from 6s to 6s per dozen. Cucumbers abundant. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Heliotropes, Camellias, Violets, Mignonettes, Heaths, and Roses.

HOPS, Monday, April 25.—Our market maintains a healthy character, the business being only restricted by the few supplies on offer. No foreign hops arrived into the port of London last week.

SEEDS. London, Monday, April 25.—The retail demand for seeds in this market is now drawing to a close, and this morning there was a very limited inquiry for seeds of all descriptions. Fine qualities of English seed are still in request, but all other qualities meet no attention. White seed is in scanty supply, and obtains high rates. Canary seed was without change this morning.

WOOL. Monday, April 25.—Owing to the disturbed state of political affairs on the continent, scarcely any business has been transacted in home-grown wools since our last report for export purposes. The home trade is decidedly inactive, and, to force sales, lower rates must be submitted to. The next public sale of colonial wool in London have been postponed till the 5th of May, in consequence of the forthcoming election.

OILS. Monday, April 25.—Limeed oil changes hands slowly, at 28s 3d per cwt. on the spot. In Rape very little is doing, at 38s to 42s per cwt. Palm is heavy and lower to purchase. Olive firm; but most other oils are a dull inquiry. Turpentine is steady, at 43s to 44s for spirits, and 10s 6d to 11s 6d for rough. The imports are moderate.

TALLOW. Monday, April 25.—Great firmness continues to prevail in our market, and prices are still on the advance. Today, P.Y.O. on the spot is selling at 56s 6d per cwt. Rough Fat 5s per 5lbs.

COALS. Monday, April 25.—The market firm, without alteration from last day. Hutton's 17s 6d, Haswell 17s 6d, Lambton's 17s 6d, Kelsoe 16s 6d, South Hutton 17s 6d, Harton 14s 6d, Tansfield 11s, Hartley's 15s, Wylam 14s.—Fresh arrivals, 49; left from last day, 9.—Total, 58.

Advertisements.

COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING.—TRE-
COAR'S IS THE BEST.—Prize Medals awarded, London, New York, and Paris. Catalogues, containing prices and every particular, free by post. Warehouse, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

COMFORT TO THE FEET.

THE PANNUS CORIUM BOOTS and SHOES are extremely soft and easy, yielding to the action of the feet, without the least pressure or painful effect. A valuable relief to all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, Gout, Chilblains, or any tenderness of the feet. Admirably adapted for all climates. THE PANNUS CORIUM sold also by the yard or piece. HALL and Co., Patentees, 2, Wellington-street, Strand, leading to Waterloo-bridge.

TRADE MARK.

PATENT CORN FLOUR.
The most wholesome part of Indian Corn; preferred to the best Arrowroot; for Breakfast, boiled simply with milk; Dinner or Supper, in Puddings, warm or cold, blancmange, cake, &c., and especially suited to the delicacy of Children and Invalids. The "Lancet" states, "This is superior to anything of the kind known." Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c., in 16oz. packets.
BROWN and POLSON, Paisley; 77A, Market-street, Manchester; Dublin; and 23, Ironmonger-lane, London, E.C.

TEETH WITHOUT SPRINGS.

33 LUDGATE-HILL AND 110 REGENT-STREET,
Are the Dental Establishments of
MESSRS. GABRIEL,
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS.
Patentees of the system for ensuring perfect Articulation and Mastication without the impediments usually attendant upon the ordinary plans.
In their IMPROVED MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS, there are no Springs or Wires, no extraction of roots; the fit is of the most unerring accuracy, while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, pressure upon the gums or remaining teeth is entirely avoided.
It is permanent, wholesome, and congenial to the mouth, and when in use defies the notice of the closest observer.
It is only necessary to see them to be convinced of their superiority; and unless every satisfaction be given, no fee is accepted.
The best materials are used, which Messrs. GABRIEL are enabled to supply at prices lower than are usually charged for common qualities, they having on the premises extensive laboratories for the manufacture of every speciality appertaining to the profession.
CONSULTATION GRATIS.—ESTABLISHED 1804.
AND AT 134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.
GABRIEL'S TREATISE fully explains the system, and may be had gratis, or stamped envelope.
THE PATENT WHITE ENAMEL, which effectually restores decayed front teeth, can only be obtained as above.—Observe the numbers.
PREPARED WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, the best Stopping for decayed Teeth or Teething, 1s. 6d. per box, obtainable through any Chemist in town or country, or direct twenty shillings.
Messrs. G. G. Improvements in Dentistry are really important, and will well repay a visit to their establishments.—Sunday Times, Sept. 6th, 1857.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men as the safest, purest, and most effectual remedy for
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DYSPEPSIA OF THE SKIN, INFANTILE WASTING, RICKETS, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCURFIOUS AFFECTIONS.
Dr. de Jongh's Oil is the most efficacious, the most palatable, and from its rapid curative effects, unquestionably the most economical of all kinds. Its vast therapeutic superiority over the Pale Oil is established by innumerable testimonials from the most distinguished members of the Medical Profession.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:—
A. B. GRANVILLE, ESQ., M.D., F.R.S.,
Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England, &c., &c."
"Dr. Granville has used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious, but uniform in its qualities. He has found this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Newfoundland Oil."
RICHARD MOORE LAWRENCE, ESQ., M.D.,
Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, &c., &c.
"I have frequently tested your Cod Liver Oil, and, so impressed am I with its superiority, that I invariably prescribe it in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 6d.; Quarts, 8s.; and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by most respectable Chemists.
SOLE BRITISH CONSIGNERS,
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Purchasers are earnestly cautioned against proposed substitutions.

DO you DOUBLE-UP your PERAMBULATORS?

See T. TROTMAN'S Patent Safety Folding and First Class PERAMBULATORS of all kinds. The New Patent Perambulators, so much in use, are folded and unfolded in a moment, and may be hung where you would hang your stick or your hat. All kinds on view.—Patent Safety Carriage Works, High-street (Gate), Camden-town, N.W.

METCALFE, BINGLEY, and Co.'s New
Pattern and penetrating Tooth Brushes, and penetrating unbleached Hair Brushes, improved Flesh Brushes, and genuine Sanyra Sponges, with every description of Brushes, Combs, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery for the Toilet, at METCALFE, BINGLEY and Co.'s only Establishment, 130s and 131, Oxford-street, sole makers of the Oatmeal and Camphor, and Orris-root Soaps, in tablets 6d. each; and Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box.

C. CADBY'S GRAND, SEMI-GRAND, and COTTAGE PIANOFORTE and ENGLISH HARMONIUM SHOWROOMS.

42, NEW BOND STREET.
Rosewood 6½ Octaves Pianofortes 26 gs. and upwards.
Walnut 25 gs.
OAK HARMONIUMS in French Polished Cases, suitable for small Churches and Chapels, or School-rooms, 10 gs. and upwards.
MAHOGANY and ROSEWOOD, 12 gs. and upwards.
C. C. has much pleasure in submitting the following most flattering testimonial:—

[COPY.]
House of Commons, March 19, 1859.
Lord Charles Russell has the pleasure of informing Mr. Cadby that his New Grand Pianoforte is highly approved of. At a musical party last Tuesday there was but one opinion respecting it, all (Amateurs and Professionals) agreeing that it was the most superior and beautifully-toned Instrument.
Manufactories, Nos. 3, 33, and 59, LIQUORPOND-STREET, GRAY'S-INN-ROAD, where specimens of each Instrument can also be seen.

FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS, and CHIMNEY PIECES.—Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS. They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, CHIMNEY-PIECES, FIRE-IRONS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exactness of workmanship. Bright stoves, with ornate ornaments and two sets of bars, 34. 15s. to 53l. 10s.; bronzed fenders, with standard, 7s. to 54. 15s.; steel fenders, 2l. 15s. to 11l.; ditto, with rich ornate ornaments, from 2l. 15s. to 18l.; chimney-pieces, from 11. 8s. to 80l.; fire-irons, from 2s. 6d. the set to 4l. 4s. the BURTON and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER.

—The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced more than twenty years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when PLATED by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.
A small useful plate chest, containing a set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability, as follows:—

| | Fiddle or Old Silver Pattern. | Thread or Brunswick Pattern. | King's Pattern. | Military Pattern. |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 12 Table Forks..... | 1 13 0 | 2 8 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 10 0 |
| 12 Table Spoons..... | 1 13 0 | 2 8 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 10 0 |
| 12 Dessert Forks..... | 1 10 0 | 1 15 0 | 2 2 0 | 2 10 0 |
| 12 Dessert Spoons..... | 1 10 0 | 1 15 0 | 2 2 0 | 2 10 0 |
| 12 Tea Spoons..... | 0 15 0 | 1 4 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 10 0 |
| 6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls..... | 0 12 0 | 0 15 0 | 0 18 0 | 1 1 0 |
| 2 Sauce Ladles..... | 0 7 0 | 0 8 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 16 0 |
| 1 Gravy Spoon..... | 0 8 0 | 0 11 0 | 0 13 0 | 0 18 0 |
| 2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls..... | 0 4 0 | 0 5 0 | 0 6 0 | 0 7 0 |
| 1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl..... | 0 3 0 | 0 4 0 | 0 5 0 | 0 6 0 |
| 1 Pair of Sugar Tongs..... | 1 4 0 | 1 7 0 | 1 12 0 | 1 18 0 |
| 1 Pair of Fish Carvers..... | 0 8 0 | 0 9 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 12 0 |
| 1 Butter Knife..... | 0 18 0 | 0 17 0 | 1 0 0 | 1 1 0 |
| 1 Soup Ladle..... | 0 4 0 | 0 4 0 | 0 5 0 | 0 8 0 |
| 1 Sugar Sifter..... | 0 4 0 | 0 4 0 | 0 5 0 | 0 8 0 |
| Total..... | 11 14 6 | 14 11 | 17 14 | 21 4 9 |

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak chest to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c., 2l. 15s. Tea and coffee sets, cruet and liquor frames, waiters, candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

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IN THE KINGDOM IS WILLIAM S. BURTON'S.—He has FOUR LARGE ROOMS devoted to the exclusive show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, with appropriate Bedding and Bed-hangings. Portable Folding Bedsteads, from 12s.; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dovetail joints and patent sucking, from 14s. 6d.; and Cots, from 15s. 6d. each; handsome Ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from 2l. 15s. 6d. to 30l.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 illustrations of his unlimited stock of Electric and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver, and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, and Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasoliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Tea Trays, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-hangings, &c., with Lists of Prices and Plans of the Sixteen large Show-rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, and 3, Newman-street; and 4, 5, and 6, Peck's-place, London.—Established 1820.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. METALLIC PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN, BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally, that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, and, in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a New Series of his useful productions, which, for Excellence of Temper, Quality of Material, and, above all, Cheapness in Price, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with labels outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his

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in Domestic circles respecting HARPER TWELVE-TREES' PATENT SOAP POWDER is daily increasing! All who have tried it are perfectly delighted with the astonishing saving of time, trouble, labour, money, string, soap, "tongue and temper." The Family Wash no longer makes everybody cross, nor puts off the husbands with "cold shoulder," for it may all be done in a few hours without the family knowing what is going on. It saves fifty per cent. in its use, besides all the wear and tear from the usual mode of hand-rubbing, scrubbing, and brushing, and is less injurious to the fabric than the best Soap. Sold by Grocers and Druggists everywhere. Patentee, Harper Twelvrees, "Osborne Starch" Works, 189, Goswell Street, London.

CHEAP LIVING for ALL CLASSES!

All who study Household Economy, and are desirous of providing "table luxuries" on the cheapest scale, should use HARPER TWELVE-TREES' EGGS and BUTTER POWDER. The most delicious Puddings, Pies, rich Cakes, Biscuits, Batter Puddings, Pancakes, and all kinds of Pastry, may be MADE WITHOUT BUTTER or EGGS, besides effecting a clear saving of Two Pounds of Flour in every Stone. A PENNY PACKET is equal to NINE EGGS!!!
"My wife is delighted with it, she never before used any article so excellent."—G. W. Pringle, St. Heliers.—"Your Preparation is most superior. We find it the most economical article we have ever used."—M. Winter, Newport, Jan. 11, 1859.
Sold at 1d. and 2d., and Canisters at 6d. and 1s., by all the Agents for Harper Twelvrees' "Soap Powder," for Washing. Patentee: Harper Twelvrees, 189, Goswell-street, London.—More Agents wanted.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

forms a most agreeable renovating beverage; it is efficacious in sickness, general debility, and eruptive complaints; is supported by the testimonials and recommendation of nearly all our metropolitan physicians and medical gentlemen, and it has been recommended by their letters to Her Majesty's Commissariat, also to the H. E. I. Company, as a specific in fevers and other affections of the blood.
The late Dr. Prout characterized its discovery as "unfolding germs of immense benefit to mankind."
Wm. Stevens, Esq., M.D., D.C.L., states in his work on West India fevers that wherever the saline treatment is adopted, the fatal yellow fevers are deprived of their terrors.
The late Dr. Turley states in a letter that in the worst cases of scarlet and typhus fevers he found it, in his experience and family, to act as a specific, no other medicine being required.
John Spurgin, Esq., M.D., &c., Great Cumberland-street, offers his testimony of approbation both of the principle and mode of administering the Pyretic Saline.
Thomas Carr Jackson, Esq., F.R.C.S., Royal Free Hospital.
The late Mr. Guthrie, Army Medical Director.
Dr. Septimus Gibbon, of the London Hospital.
Dr. Holyland, of the Scutari Hospital.
Further testimonials and directions for its use in disease accompany each bottle. To be obtained of most respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the country, and direct from the maker, H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn London, in bottles at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. each.

PERFECT FREEDOM from COUGHS in TEN MINUTES

AFTER USE, and INSTANT RELIEF and a RAPID CURE of ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, and all DISORDERS of the BREATH and LUNGS, are insured by

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

SURPRISING CURE OF ASTHMA of TEN YEARS' STANDING.
Sir,—I have for the last ten years been afflicted with an asthma, during which time I have tried every known remedy, and have had the best medical advice possible for me to get. In fact, I have spent from 40l. to 50l. on medical advice alone, and all to no avail; and I gave up all hopes of ever having the disease removed, until I was recommended to try Dr. Locock's Wafers. I purchased two small boxes and one large one, three months since, by which I am now perfectly cured, and beg to return many thanks.
(Signed) HENRY BISHTON.
To Mr. John J. Williams, Chemist, Tipton, CURSE OF GOLD.
From the Rev. Cyril Curteis, Rectory House, Sevenoaks, Kent.
Dear Sir,—I have the greatest pleasure in recommending your Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers. On Sunday last I was suffering from a cold, when I tried your valuable medicine with the most perfect success.
(Signed) CYRIL CURTEIS.
To SINGERS and PULMONIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a most pleasant taste.
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FROUD'S COMPOUND HEPATIC PILLS,

an effectual remedy for preventing and removing those distressing diseases to which the Liver and Stomach are liable.

PROOFS OF THEIR EFFICACY.

Weymouth, March, 1861.
Sir,—The annals of Medicine can scarcely exhibit a more astonishing recovery than that which has been effected on me, by means of your excellent Hepatic Pills. I am now fifty-five years of age, and that I am hale and hearty must be attributed to your efficacious medicine. In my early years symptoms of disease showed themselves which gradually tended to weaken and enervate my frame, and the natural and inevitable result of neglect, was that my digestive organs became impaired, and I soon felt myself the subject of those disorders arising from a vitiated state of the stomach, and a disordered Liver. The head-ache, which was at first occasional, became at length habitual and continued, and was at times so violent, that I could procure but little rest at any hour. There was great tenderness about the epigastric region, and my stomach was continually pained with habitual flatulence; giddiness and nausea were of daily occurrence; and my bowels were extremely constipated; ultimately my nervous system gave way, and I became weak and dejected, my countenance, which was once robust, became yellow and cadaverous, so that my whole appearance indicated premature old age. Long before I had arrived at this deplorable state, I had given over taking anything to excess, or keeping late hours. I had applied to many physicians, who have given me only temporary relief: I have visited Bath, Cheltenham, Tunbridge, Brighton, and Weymouth, but neither medicine, restricted diet, nor change of air had any material effect, until during last year, while on a visit to Weymouth, I heard of many cases wherein your medicine had been highly serviceable; in my eagerness for relief, I sent for and obtained from one of its my agents for relief, a supply of your Hepatic Pills, and after undergoing a course of them, I found their effects so beneficial, that my appetite returned, the pains left the stomach, the yellow hue of my countenance has entirely disappeared, giddiness, nausea, headache have also left me; I now feel restored to a sound and perfect state of health, which is what I have not previously enjoyed for the last thirty years. Such, Sir, is the remarkable cure your Pills have effected upon me, and I feel that I should not be doing my duty to you, nor to the afflicted part of the public, if I did not thus acknowledge this proof of the virtue of your Medicine.
I am, Sir, yours obediently,
RISDON F. CLYDE.

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INVALIDS who suffer from Lowness of Spirits, Want of Sleep, Loss of Appetite, and Bilious Attacks, will hail this medicine as a great blessing. It acts by purifying the blood and by restoring the stomach, liver, and bowels to their healthy state, and thus eradicates melancholy, weakness of limbs, &c. The smallest size box will be quite sufficient to convince any invalid of the extraordinary virtues of these pills. Price 1s. 1/4d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. a box. Agents: Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street, and Haenay, 65, Oxford-street. Any medicine vendor will procure them.

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Complete service 10 13 10 15 16 6 17 13 6 21 4 6

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has all those advantages which secured such general popularity to Messrs. Nicoll's original paletot, that is to say, as it avoids giving to the wearer an outé appearance professional men and all others can use it during morning and afternoon in or out of doors. Secondly, there is an absence of unnecessary seams, thus securing a more graceful outline, and great saving in wear; the latter advantage is considerably enhanced by the application of a peculiar and neatly stitched binding, the mode of effecting which is patented. In London, the NEW REGISTERED PALETOT can alone be had of H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, and 120, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill.

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H. J. and D. NICOLL recommend for an outside Coat the Havelock and Patent Cape Paletot; and for ordinary use the Cape Suit, such being well adapted for young gentlemen, on account of exhibiting considerable economy with general excellence. Gentlemen at Eton, Harrow, Winchester, the Military and Naval Schools, waited on by appointment. A great variety of materials adapted for the Killed or Highland Costume, as worn by the Royal Princes, may be seen at

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NICOLL'S PATENT CAPE PALETOT offers

the following desideratum: the Cape descends from the front part of the shoulders and forms a species of sleeve for each arm, both are at perfect freedom, having to pass through enlarged apertures in the side or body of the Paletot; these apertures, however are duly covered by the Cape, which does not appear at the back part of the Paletot, but only in the front, and thus serves to form hanging sleeves, at the same time concealing the hands when placed in the pockets. The garment is altogether most convenient and graceful in appearance, and can in London alone be had of H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, and 120, Regent-street; and 22, Cornhill.

CAUTION.—In consequence of many impudent

attempts to deceive the public, it is necessary to state that all Messrs. NICOLL'S MANUFACTURES may be distinguished by a trade mark, consisting of a silk label attached to each specimen: to copy this is fraud, and may be thus detected: if the garment is dark-coloured, the label has a black ground, with the firm's name and address woven by the Jacquard loom in gold-coloured silk; if the garment is light-coloured, the label has a pale drab ground, and red letters. Each garment is marked in plain figures, at a fixed moderate price, and is of the best materials. H. J. and D. NICOLL have recognised agents in various parts of the United Kingdom and Colonies, and any information forwarded through them will be thankfully acknowledged or paid for, so that the same may lead to the prosecution of any person copying their trade mark, or making an unfair use of their name; that is to say, in such a manner as may be calculated to mislead.

(Signed) **H. J. and D. NICOLL**, Regent-street and Cornhill, London.

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HYAM and Co.—This Branch is supplied with materials of every possible description for Capes, Coats, Trousers, Waistcoats, &c. Suits complete, for half-dress, undress, and professional purposes, from 50s. to 100s.; Pages' Suits, from 20s.; Footmen's Suits, from 60s.; Coachmen's Suits, from 70s.

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Equal to that usually charged 50s. per dozen.
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A Pint Sample of each for Twenty-four Stamps.
WINE in CASK forwarded free to any Railway Station in England.
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VERY SUPERIOR, TWENTY-FOUR SHILLINGS A DOZEN.
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Two doors from the "Plover Pot."

VINEGAR—Patronised by Her Majesty's GOVERNMENT.

"Cond's patent concentrated pure Malt Vinegar."—Families, by using this delicious Vinegar insure purity, and effect a saving of Fifty per cent. See report of Dr. Letheby, City Officer of Health, and Dr. Hassall, of the Lancet Commission, and others. Sold by the Trade in bottles, labelled and capped. Wholesale, 65, King William-street, London-bridge, E.C. Six quart samples sent free to any railway station for 3s. 6d.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT, CASH ACCOUNT and BALANCE SHEET

to 31st December last, as laid before the Members of THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, at the GENERAL MEETING on Wednesday, 16th February, 1859, is now printed, and may be had on a written or personal application at the Society's Office, 39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C. To the Report and Accounts is appended a list of Bonuses paid on the Claims of the year 1858.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.
The Mutual Life Assurance Office,
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THOS. BOURNE, Resident Secretary.

PRIMROSE SOAP.—JOHN KNIGHT'S

PRIMROSE SOAP is the most economical and best household Soap for families and laundresses, &c. As each inferior Soap is being sold stamped "Primrose," the public are cautioned to observe that the name and address "John Knight, York-place, Old Gravel-lane, St. George East," is stamped on each bar.

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HARPER TWELVETREES, the largest Manufacturer of WASHING POWDERS in Europe, of "The Works," Three Mills-lane, Bromley-by-Bow, London, the original and sole inventor, discoverer, and manufacturer of "HARPER TWELVETREES' PATENT SOAP POWDER for WASHING," hereby cautions the public that he is not, in any way, connected with the publication of an advertisement which appeared in these columns last week, offering, on payment of 2s. 6d., to disclose instructions for making what the advertiser termed "Soap Powder."

As the heading of the advertisement above alluded to is copied from Harper Twelvrees' own advertisement, he deems it necessary to add that the article thus attempted to be palmed upon the public as Soap Powder bears not the slightest resemblance, either in appearance, substance, material, colour, manner of use, or in any other particular, to "HARPER TWELVETREES' GENUINE SOAP POWDER," which contains not a particle of lime, nor any deleterious ingredient, and which alone enjoys an unparalleled celebrity in every quarter of the globe.

Readers, be not deceived by a name. Spend your money in money's worth, and only use HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER for WASHING. Ask at the shops for "Harper Twelvrees' Soap Powder," and insist upon having "Harper Twelvrees' Soap Powder."

Wholesale Manufacturers and Exporters of the Patent Osborne Starch, Eggs and Butter Powder, Japan Paste Bleaching, Baking and Pastry Powder, Metallic Writing Inks, Furniture Cream, Polishing Powder, Mice and Rat Killer, Bug Exterminator, Sand Tablets, Virginian Gum, &c., &c. More Agents wanted. "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism, relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

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